THE

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Quincy, Massachusetts

ADAM 6

AUTHOR Wilhelmina S. Harris

TITLE Furnishings Report of the Old House

DATE	ISSUED TO
2/15/79	RAY BAKER

Property of
The National Park Service

ADAM 6

~~Quincy, Mass.~~
~~Nov. 24, 1970~~

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://archive.org/details/furnishingsrepor07harr

THIS IS THE FURNISHINGS

REPORT

OF THE OLD HOUSE

THE ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME VI

PREPARED BY

WILHELMINA S. HARRIS

SUPERINTENDENT

THE ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DATE: 1966 - 1968

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
Library

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME VI

	Page
Stairway to the Third Floor	545
Third Floor Hallway	546
The Northwest Bedroom	547 - 548
Entrance to the Map Room with Views of Three Etchings by Miss Mary Ogden Abbott	549 - 550
Descriptions of the Maps on Display in the Small Bedroom	551 - 554
Identification of the Maps in the Hallway	555 - 556
Northeast Bedroom	557 - 559
Descriptions of the Articles on Display in the Entry and the Museum Room	560 - 597
Third Floor Stairway	598
View of the Bathroom	599
View of the Sewing Room	600 - 603
Historical Association of the Laundry Room and Identification of the Items on Display	604 - 610
Historical Association and Descriptions of the Furniture of the Kitchen	611 - 622

ILLUSTRATION 330

STAIRWAY FROM SECOND TO THIRD FLOOR

From the Memorial Room directly to the right is a handsome stairway with mahogany rail leading to the third floor of the 1869 section of the Old House.

ILLUSTRATION 331

THIRD FLOOR HALLWAY

At the top of the stairs looking to the West can be seen the towel rack, the only water connection for the third floor and an early nineteenth century bureau. The bottle seen in the photograph was placed there so the visitors could enjoy the superb, blue Bristol glass. Unless it is where the light can shine through, the color is lost. Not all visitors go to the third floor, but all visitors get this view from the second floor.

When the house was rehabilitated (1965), the third floor was not included. Only small groups of less than eight persons should be allowed at one time. It is unsafe for more.

The pine bureau in the hallway has three long drawers and two small drawers at the top. The bureau has sandwich glass pulls. This chest of drawers has always been in the hallway although one might have expected it to be in one of the servant's bedrooms.

ILLUSTRATION 332

NORTHWEST BEDROOM

When the Adams Memorial Society took over the responsibility of the Old House, all furnishings of this room were removed - It was not the opinion of the Memorial Society that the public would be interested in the servants' quarters - Experience over the past twenty-one years has proven this not to be the case.

Everything in this room is Adams' furnishings, but most of it was stored away in the basement or closets.

When visitors enter this room, they exclaim over the beautiful view afforded by the west window of the garden and by the north window of the orchard.

As you enter to the left is an old pine table. In 1948 it was found stored in the basement underneath the kitchen. Parts of it were completely rotted and had to be replaced. It was restored by Mr. Gaspear Bussolini, cabinetmaker of Quincy. On the top of the table are odd pieces of Stone China, and underneath is the chamber pot of the same set. These toilet articles are brown transfer pattern of rural English scenes. Each piece has a bamboo design border. Underneath the washbowl is the maker's name: Copeland. It is mid-nineteenth century and belongs to the Charles Francis Adams period.

Beside the window to the right is a washstand - American, and it is made of pine. It is also mid-nineteenth century and belongs to the Charles Francis Adams period. This washstand was found stored in the closet of the Brooks Adams Bedroom. The toilet articles are mid-nineteenth century and practically all the same type, the only difference being in the type of border. The washbowl has a lustre border and a lustre leaf in the center. The pitcher has a red border. The chamber pot and the soap stand and mug are the same type of pottery but have a wide red border near the edge and a very narrow red border to the inside of the wide border. They are English. Nothing is known about the waste bucket.

ILLUSTRATION 332 (Continued)

On the little shelf above the washstand is a very beautiful Minton China Tea Cup. It was the cup Mr. Brooks Adams used each night for his hot water which he drank in lieu of after dinner coffee. Sometime during the interim of 1927 and 1946 the saucer was broken. Next to the cup is a small Minton cover. The bowl which it covered has gone over the ages.

The high chest of drawers was formerly in the Study Closet but had to be removed when the heating plant was installed. In the days of Mr. Brooks Adams, the table linen was kept in the drawers of this chest.

On the wall is a map of Quincy made in 1857 by H. P. Walling. It was used by Charles Francis Adams.

Not shown in the photograph is a small wicker hamper. It is similar to the larger hampers and was used for soiled clothes.

ILLUSTRATION 333

ENTRANCE TO THE MAP ROOM

Directly across the hall one passes three etchings by Miss Mary O. Abbott. On the right hand side are two etchings, one entitled: "Last Caravan Across," and the other entitled: "Central Asian Traders." Miss Abbott did beautiful etchings but very soon changed to woodcarving. Her ideas, she said, could be more accurately expressed in a wood medium.

ILLUSTRATION 334

"TERMASHA HEMIS"

This etching is entitled "Termasha Hemis" and was done by Miss Mary O. Abbott, granddaughter of Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

ILLUSTRATION 335

MAP ROOM

Straight in front on the south wall is a very rare, old map. It is called the Mitchell Treaty Map. This map shows the British and French dominions in North America with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the settlement and was printed in 1755. This was the map used by John Adams when he was studying our fishing boundaries. We quote from a letter written by John Adams to James Sullivan on August 2, 1796:

> "...Mitchel's Map was the only one, which the Ministers Plenipotentiary of The United States, and The Minister Plenipotentiary of great Britain made use of in their Conference and Discussions relative to the Boundaries of the United States in their Negotiation of the Peace of 1782 and of the Provisional Articles of the 30th of November 1782. Upon that Map and that only were Boundaries delineated and the River marked on that Map, with the Name of St. Croix, was the River agreed upon as the Eastern Boundary of the State of Massachusetts and of the United States. It was not intended by either Party to give any new Boundary to the East Side of Massachusetts; but the real Eastern Boundary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, according to the Charter of William and Mary was intended to be the Eastern Boundary of the United States. To the foregoing Facts I am ready to attest in any manner that may be judged necessary..."

This map has always been prized very highly by the Adams family and it was not until a few days before Mr. Henry Adams, II died that he consented to give it to the people of the United States.

This small room was considered the least desirable by the servants. The heat was overwhelming. The chamber maid, Mary Dayton, occupied the room and bore the hardship well except when talking to Mr. Adams. She enjoyed his loud praise of her loyalty to him by accepting inadequate quarters. There also was frequently small pecuniary reward from Mr. Adams.

LABRADOR
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC
OCEAN

ILLUSTRATION 336

MAP ROOM (CONTINUED)

To the left of the Mitchell Map is another interesting map of the United States done by John Melish. It is the map of the United States with contiguous British and Spanish Possessions compiled from the latest and best authorities by John Melish in 1816. We quote from a letter written by John Adams to Peter Thatcher Vose on December 26, 1821:

> "I pray you to present my Kindest thanks to Mr. Mellish for the rich present of his Map of the United States which is the most elegant and perfect performance of the kind ever produced in North America. It will be of inestimable benifit to the Children of my family."

Size: 56" X 34 1/2" (on rollers).

Not shown in the photograph, but equally as interesting is another map by John Melish. This map is of the World and was done in 1818. The 1818 map was John Quincy Adams'. We quote from John Quincy Adams' "Rubbish II," June 18, 1836:

> "At the House a certain Col. Hamilton of Texas was introduced to me, and made some enquiries of me concerning the boundaries between the United States and Texas, by the Treaty of Florida. I told him they were as laid down upon Mellish's map, corrected to the 1st of January 1818..."

Size: 41" X 52" (on rollers).

The books on the table on the east wall are all books written by Mr. Brooks Adams. They were presented to the area a few years ago by a cousin, Mr. Frederick Adams, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. In giving them to the area he said, "I do not wish my books and especially the ones written by my relatives, ever to become orphans or waifs."

ILLUSTRATION 336 (Continued)

The drop leaf table underneath the Melish Map has always been in the house and its position has changed from time to time. It was brought up to the third floor to put in front of the Melish Map to serve as a deterrent from visitors getting close enough to put their fingers on the map.

On the table is a sword, a very ornate one. It is Russian Cossack which belonged to Henry Adams, II during World War I when he served in the United States Army Y. M. C. A. Recreation Section abroad. He met a great many Russians, among whom was a Cossack Tribe. They took an instant liking to him, adopted him as their own and presented him with this very handsome sword. It is in a leather scabbard with gilt trim. Upon the death of Henry Adams it was brought to the Old House, and in handing it over to the Superintendent Mrs. Ames, his sister, said: "Take it out of the scabbard with great care because it is a sword so sharp that it means real business."

The rocking chair in this room was used by one of the servants.

ILLUSTRATION 337

MAP ROOM (CONTINUED)

Over by the door on a small table is a case with a glass top containing invitations Mr. and Mrs. Adams received when he was Minister to England during the Civil War. All of the invitations make interesting reading, but four are particularly interesting. They are:

Lower middle-center	-	Invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams - "Inspection of Atlantic Cable"
Upper center	-	Invitation to Queen's Evening Party, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Adams.
Second row center	-	Pass to see Regalia of Scotland.
Lower right	-	Invitation to Mr. Gales Gunpowder Experiments, Charles Francis Adams.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
BUST
RIGHT HON VISCOUNT PALMERSTON
Clothworkers' Company
Clothworkers' Hall

ILLUSTRATION 338

RIGHT OF HALLWAY

Coming out of the Map Room and turning to the right is one of the most interesting maps in the collection. Knowing of President John Quincy Adams' interest in the study of astronomy, the map was given to him when he was President of the United States in 1825. It was drawn by M. R. Bartlett and shows the most prominent constellations which might be useful for home and school study. It was presented and dedicated to John Quincy Adams. Size: 48" X 27" (on rollers).

Not shown in the photograph, but hanging over the north side of the stairway is the map of the United States of America by H. S. Tanner. It was done in 1829 and presented to John Quincy Adams. This map is especially interesting because it shows how thickly settled the United States was up to the Mississippi River and including Louisianna, Arkansas and Missouri; beyond this area the country was sparsely settled.

Also not shown in the photograph beyond the Barlett and Tanner Maps toward the east is a small washstand with a towel rack on either side and a small drawer at the bottom. It was stored in the loft of the barn until 1948. Size: 30" X 18".

MAP of the HEAVENS.
Gemini
Sagittarius

ILLUSTRATION 338 (Continued)

On this washstand are several pieces of china which are described below:

White washbowl, printed underglaze and stamped on the bottom: T & R Boote's Royal Premium W. G. Size: Height - 5 1/4", Diameter - 14".

Soap dish, crackled glaze with the marking: Royal Ironstone China Alfred Meakin, England
Size: Height - 3 1/4", Diameter - 3 1/4".

White washbowl, crackled glaze and stamped: Royalstone China Wedgwood & Co
Size: Diameter - 15".

White wastebucket beside the washstand. Size: Height - 10", Diameter - 10".

All of the china mentioned is English white Stone China of the mid nineteenth century and belonged to the Charles Francis Adams Period.

ILLUSTRATION 339

NORTHEAST BEDROOM

The door to the Northeast Bedroom leads into the room formerly occupied by Molly Lally the parlor maid. This room is well ventilated having an east window shaded by a huge old American elm. On the north side is a window from which is a view of the orchard, the family clothes yard, the green house and the duck pond. The furnishings of this room were left intact by the Adams Memorial Society.

Directly to the right is a maple washstand with lid top drawer, two side drawers and a large left hand compartment. Some repair is needed on the two drawers.

The toilet set is one of the handsomest in the entire house. It is Stone China of early eighteen hundred. The brown underglaze transfer print with Etruscan Vase decoration gives it the appearance of lustre. This Etruscan type of English ceramics includes the famous Portland Vase in the British Museum. The border around each piece is Empire design.

Washbowl - Size: Height - 5", Diameter - 15".
Cover - Size: 5 1/2" X 4"
Toothbrush Holder - Length - 8", Width - 3", Height - 3 1/2".
Chamber Pot with Cover - Size: Diameter - 9".

The rocking chair is one that was used by the maids, and hardly visible is the watering can for supplying the occupant with hot water.

ILLUSTRATION 340

NORTHEAST BEDROOM (CONTINUED)

The sleigh bed is one of a pair. The other sleigh bed was described in the Brooks Adams Childhood Room. The washstand in the corner is maple. It has a lid drawer at the top. On top of the washstand is a white Stone China toilet set with a gold border and a central gold bouquet. It is English of the mid nineteenth century. The set consists of:

Washbowl, Mark stamped: WARRANTED ANTHONY SHAW ENGLAND Size: Height - 4 5/8", Diameter - 14 1/2".

Pitcher, oval, Size: Height - 7 1/8".

Chamber pot and Cover, Size: Diameter - 9".

Mug, oval, Size: Height - 3 5/16", Diameter - 3 1/2".

These pieces are listed in the 1911 inventory as belonging to Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.

In the corner of the room is a large wicker hamper. It is the mate to the one in the Second Floor Passageway. It was the theory of Mr. Brooks Adams that some of the Chinese export china was probably packed in these hampers and shipped to the Old House. Mr. Adams was of the opinion that there was an outside crate to make it strong enough to travel.

On the shelf above the bed is a small glass lamp and an amber colored vase. The history of these two pieces is unknown. The hooked rug has always been in this room and nothing is known about it. Barely visible near the hamper is a three cross bar towel rack. It is American. Size: Length - 28", Height - 29".

ILLUSTRATION 341

NORTHEAST BEDROOM (CONTINUED)

On the right hand side as you leave the room is a bureau with an attached mirror and there are four drawers. It is mid nineteenth century and was a part of the Charles Francis Adams Era.

Size of Bureau without mirror: Height - 35", Length - 38", Width - 22".

Size of Mirror: Height - 38", Width - 22".

On top of the bureau is a mug stamped: Brownfield & Son
Trademark Mandarin

Size: Height - 3 3/8", Diameter - 3 1/4".

Pitcher with handle broken off. Size: Height - 7", Diameter - 5 1/4".

These pieces have imitation woven border and the Chinese garden scene in pink and red.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ENTRY AND THE MUSEUM ROOM

When the house was occupied by the family, this entry way had no furnishings, it was just a passageway. The maids sometimes left their suitcases stacked in this hallway to give more room in their bedrooms.

In 1954 the Adams Memorial Society was anxious to have all of the Adams Memorabilia in the house. At that time, there was talk of a separate Museum Building. Members of the family did not think there was enough significant material to make an interesting display for a special building. In addition, they felt that since the items had all been stored in the bureau drawers within the house, they should be kept within the house. At the suggestion of Miss Abbott, a member of the family, the rooms on the third floor were to be used as display rooms for the museum objects which had been stored. One bedroom contains the furniture used by the occupant in 1927.

The Adams Memorial Society paid for these rooms to be painted and the floors to be scraped. Miss Abbott made and installed the display cases herself in this room. She also arranged the objects so that they are now practically the same as the Adams Memorial Society wished them to be. We have assembled the notes which we found attached to the various items. Mr. Henry Adams, II did a great deal of research and added some information to the notes. It is our opinion that the information is fairly accurate and we hope will be helpful in years to come.

Rain and Shine

A Sonnet

As, at the closing of this dismal day
While Nature's face is all suffused with tears,
Far in the west, a lucid spot appears
And glory gilds the Suns departing ray.
And Heaven's bright arch, in vivid colours gay
Yon Eastern region proudly circling cheers
And scattered clouds disclose the Starry Spheres,
And Spangled Worlds illume the Milky way
What, but an Emblem of the Christian's doom
Is this? — A dawn of bitterness and wo! —
A Noontide darken'd with the dungeon's gloom!
A Sunset gleaming with Hope's crimson glow
A night serene — A clear and cloudless Sky —
A Morrow's Morn, in endless bliss on high!

John Quincy Adams

Washington 9. March 1837.

ILLUSTRATION 342

SONNET - RAIN AND SHINE

This sonnet was written in March, 1837 by John Quincy Adams while in Washington for the grandmother of a lady who is now living in Falls Church, Virginia. On April 25, 1919 Charles Francis Adams, the Ambassador, received this letter, and we quote:

"Dear Sir:

In the hope that the accompanying sonnet may be of interest to you, I am submitting it for your inspection. The sonnet was written for the grandmother of a lady now living in Falls Church, Va., and who is in such reduced circumstances that she is forced to part with almost anything which may be of pecuniary value. May I ask, in the event that the sonnet is of interest to you, that you will kindly state what you would be willing to give for it? ...

Very respectfully,
/s/ Pickering

SONNET

As, at the closing of this dismal day
While Nature's face, is all suffus'd with tears,
Far in the west, a lucid spot appears
And glory gilds the sun's departing ray.
And Heaven's bright arch, in vivid colours gay
Your Eastern region proudly circling cheers
And scattered clouds disclose the Starry spheres,
And spangle Worlds illums the Milky Way.
What, but an Emblem of the Christian's doom
Is this? - a dawn of bitterness and wo! -
A noontide 'darken'd with the dungeon's gloom!
A Night serene - A clear and cloudless sky -
A Morrow's Morn, in endless bliss on high
John Quincy Adams
Washington, March 1837."

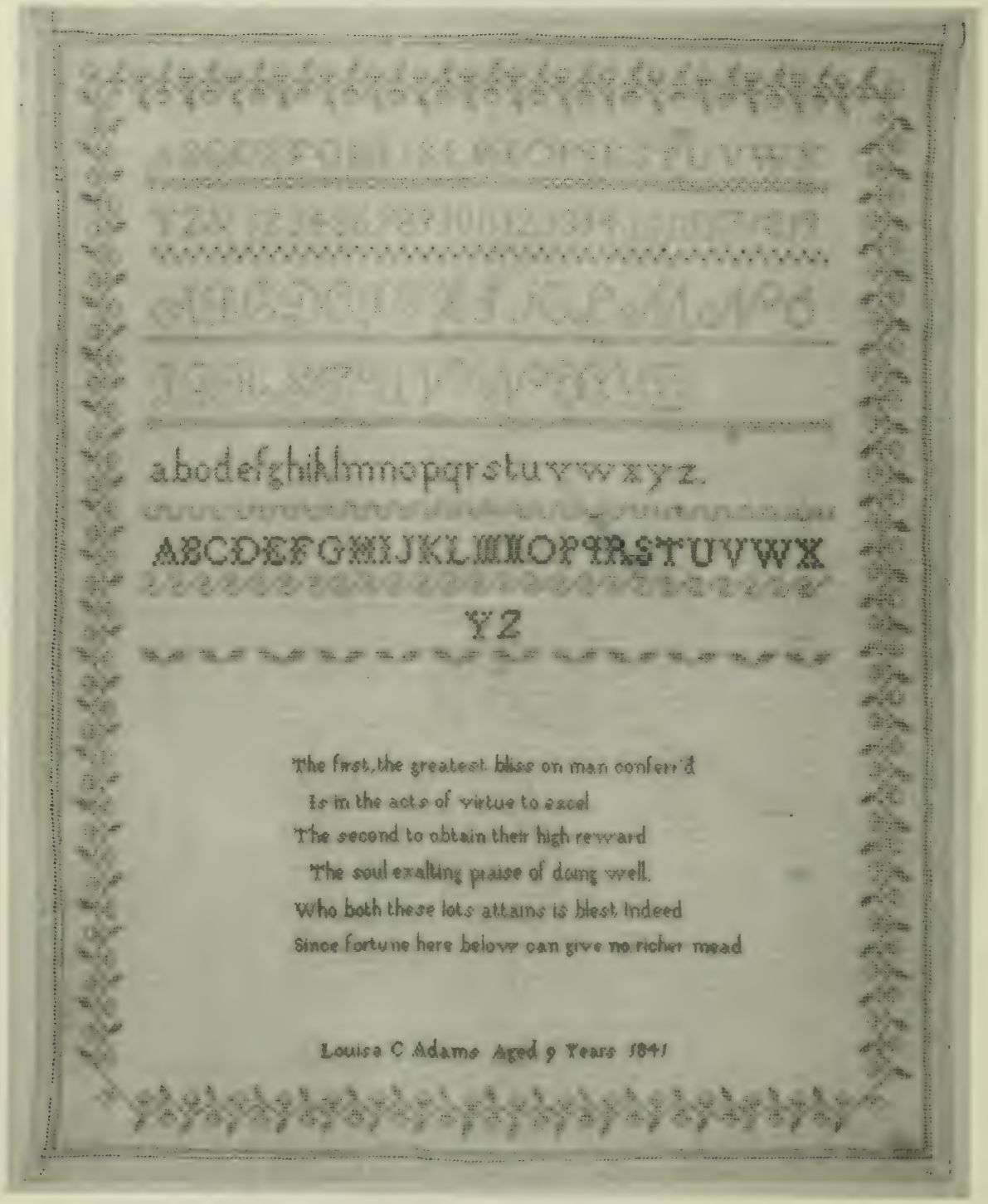

abodefghiklmnopqrstuvwxyz.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
YZ
The first, the greatest bliss on man confer'd
Is in the acts of virtue to excel
The second to obtain their high reward
The soul exalting praise of doing well.
Who both these lots attains is blest indeed
Since fortune here below can give no richer mead
Louisa C Adams Aged 9 Years 1841

ILLUSTRATION 343

Title: Sampler

Date: 1841

Description: This sampler has a background of beige linen. The border is embroidered in faded red roses and green leaves. There is a capital letter alphabet (printed) and numbers also stitched in the faded red color. On the third and fourth lines is the English writing alphabet. The sixth and seventh lines have the capital printed alphabet. Between the rows of alphabets and numbers are designs embroidered in green stitching in shaped scrolls, squares and v. The poem on the sampler reads:

The first, the greatest bliss on man conferr'd
Is in the acts of virtue to excel
The second to obtain their high reward
The soul exalting praise of doing well.
Who both these lots attains in blest indeed
Since fortune here below can give no richer mead

Louisa C Adams Aged 9 Years 1841

Size: 24" X 19". This hand embroidered sampler hangs on the right side wall of the entry way to the Museum Room.

ILLUSTRATION 344

RIGHT WALL OF ENTRY WAY

On the right wall is a map of Louisiana and part of the State of Mississippi and the territory of Alabama. This map was done by Darby in 1816. It is said to be the map of John Quincy Adams while he was Secretary of State. On this wall also is a Civil War Flag which Charles Francis Adams, Jr. took when he lead his Negro regiment into Richmond, Virginia. The inhabitants hurriedly made up United States flags to show loyalty for fear of abuse. This was one of them. The stitching on the flag shows it was hurriedly done. The stars have four points also revealing the stress and strain of war. Hanging next to the American Flag is a framed Greek Document. This was an Honorary Citizenship Award presented to John Quincy Adams in 1845. Part of this document is written in Old Greek and very difficult for even a Greek to read. It was taken into the Greek Consul in Boston who said he could not give an exact translation, but it is an Honorary Citizenship Award which Greece gave out from time to time. This document belonged to John Quincy Adams, so, the assumption is that it was an Honorary Citizenship Award conferred on him.

Looking from the front of the hall, one can see a pine table with one drawer. The other table is on the left side of the wall only partially visible. These tables date back to the 1870's and belonged to Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Size: Height - 28", Width - 32", Depth - 14".

On the top of the pine table one can see a footed plate which came from Italy. It is ornate with classical figures. This plate belonged to Henry Adams, II. Size: Height - 4 1/4", Diameter - 9 3/4".

Also on this same table beside the plates is a bronze vase. This vase also belonged to Henry Adams, II. Size: Diameter - 5", with narrow neck - 6 1/2" long.

On the left side of the entry way is a large trunk which contains the Phi Beta Kappa Gown of Charles Francis Adams which he wore when he gave his lectures before the fraternity. His first lecture was delivered before the Harvard Chapter of the fraternity of the Phi Beta Kappa in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge on June 28, 1883. His second lecture was delivered in Chicago before the University of Chicago Chapter of the fraternity of the Phi Beta Kappa on June 17, 1902 and his third lecture was delivered before the Columbia Chapter of the fraternity of the Phi Beta Kappa at the University, New York City on June 12, 1906.
Size of Trunk: Length - 47", Width - 22", Height - 15".

ILLUSTRATION 344 (Continued)

Above the pine table near the Museum Room door is a black and white framed drawing with the name Henry Brooks, 18. It is doubtful whether this is the correct title and identification of this drawing is not possible at this time.

On the wall corner next to the Sonnet is a black and white framed drawing of John Adams done by Doyle. Size: 10" X 7 1/4".

Cartoon of Adams from *Vanity Fair* during the Arbitration.

ILLUSTRATION 345

CARTOON

In the entry way on the pine table on the left wall is a full length colored Caricature of Charles Francis Adams done at the time of the Arbitration in Geneva. A short article of him appeared on the opposite side with the heading, "Statesmen. No. 126, Mr. Charles Francis Adams," in Vanity Fair Magazine, October 5, 1872. This is mounted on cardboard in an open hinged frame. Size: 14" X 9 1/4".

To His Excellency
The Honble Charles Francis Adams,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Country from the United States of America.

The respectful Address of the National Freedmen's-Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please your Excellency, It is with feelings of deep regret that we have learned that you are about to quit the important post of United States' Minister in London which you have filled for nearly seven years, with such distinguished credit to yourself, and with so much advantage both to your own country and to ours.

Under ordinary circumstances, the retirement of an Ambassador, and the accession of his successor, mean little, which affects the circle of the Royal palace, than the country at large, and which exists for the polite expressions of diplomatic etiquette rather than for the hearty language of National or Philanthropic feeling. But we live in no ordinary times; and the period during which your Excellency has been the connecting link, in this country, between the two great Nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, has been marked throughout nearly its whole course by events of more than ordinary importance in their respective histories.

Scarcely had the roll of dread Sumter announced that the discontent of the Southern States of your great Republic had reached the point of Rebellion, and that that Rebellion had culminated in War, when the accredited representative of your country on our shores, the messenger of continued peaceful intercourse between your country and ours, and as the representative of that great and good Statesman and Ruler, President Lincoln, furnished expressions, evidence that although Slavery threatened a partial disruption of the United States, England and America were to continue in unbroken amity, and that freedom (freedom for the Black as well as for the White) was certainly to be maintained and perpetuated that amity. And though circumstances of difficulty and partial misunderstanding occasionally arose, (as to sometimes the case in private life between the Members of the same family, where expectations are greater from each other than from strangers) yet under the Divine Blessing peace was preserved, partly through wise diplomatic action and eventually by the increased conviction amongst all the minds of the British people that the extinction of Slavery had become a great and a principal issue of the conflict, which the President and the people of the United States were determined to decide once and for ever.

We cannot but recognise it as a providential circumstance, that whilst some of the difficulties to which we have alluded were occurring and presenting themselves for solution, the favorable dispositions of our own rulers was seconded by so friendly, so able, and so discreet a representative of the American Government as your Excellency.

But whilst we have thus glanced at some of the political events which have characterized the period of your Ambassadorship, our proper business is not with politics, but with the Philanthropic work in which it has been our privilege to take a humble part, in concert with the noble men and not less noble women of your country.

It may perhaps be needless, but we trust it will not be thought presumptuous, for us to state to your Excellency that, from the years 1862 and 1863 down to the present time, the undersigned, or a large proportion of them, including the President and most of the officers and Members of the National Freedmen's-Aid Union, have, as well in their individual character, as in connexion with the Religious bodies to which they belong, and for the last four or five years in a more corporate character (with some slight change of organisation) been laboriously engaged in raising funds for the relief of the Coloured Inhabitants of the United States, and in transmitting them to your various Agents and Commissioners and Societies and your Missionary and other Philanthropic Bodies, to be applied in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and instructing the ignorant.

In this labor of love, we have been assisted by the Co-operation of the United States Government, which at the instance of your Excellency, remitted the import duties on most of the clothing, code implements and books, which have been largely contributed for the object by our Manufacturers and by Ladies working circles, and others, in this Country. And we have seen fully realized your own predictions on that occasion (contained in a Letter addressed by Your Excellency to one of our Secretaries in 1864) that the feeling of kindness which these gifts would produce would far exceed their material worth. Nor have the combined operations of the Friends of the Freedmen on both sides of the Atlantic been without their indirect influence in promoting cordial and healthy relations between the two Countries.

May we in bidding Your Excellency our respectful adieu, on your departure from amongst us, not only express our sincere wishes and subjoin for your welfare and happiness in returning to your native land, but also venture respectfully to add our confident hope that your great influence will continue to be spent to the promotion of those objects which you, as well as ourselves, have, we believe, sincerely at heart, namely, the advancement of the physical, intellectual, moral, religious and political welfare of the Emancipated Negroes throughout your great country, and the maintenance of cordial harmony and co-operation between the Governments and people of the United States and of Great Britain. And may the Most High crown your efforts herein with His Blessing.

[illegible]

London, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ILLUSTRATION 346

FRAMED TESTIMONIAL

As you enter this "Museum Room" looking to the Southwest is a framed testimonial hanging on the wall. This testimonial was presented by the National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland to Charles Francis Adams upon his departure from England in 1868.
Size: 23 1/2" X 18".

When the Adamses left England there were several small presents given, this being one which was given to Charles Francis Adams.

ILLUSTRATION 347

NATURE STUDIES PAINTED BY ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS

The nature study water colors shown in this illustration were found in a box in the 1731 section of the house. Miss Abbott felt that they were so artistic that the visitors should be able to see them. In 1954 the Adams Memorial Society paid for the framing of these water colors. Upon examination it will be found that nine of the twelve water color paintings have small tabs on the back of the frame indicating that there is another painting on the same sheet of paper. Miss Abbott, herself an artist and descendant of the Adams family, thought it a part of history to leave both paintings together. The frames which are sealed have no hidden picture.

Abigail Smith Adams' careful technique in painting is shown by the fact that on several of the paintings she painted both the back and the front of the leaves. For example, the painting entitled, "Spanish Oak," No. 1462, shows the back as well as the front of the leaf. There are several others treated in similar manner.

Abigail Smith Adams was the daughter of Thomas Boylston Adams, brother of President John Quincy Adams. Miss Adams painted these water colors in the evening while visiting her uncle at the White House.

ILLUSTRATION 348

NATURE STUDIES (FIRST GROUP OF THREE ON SOUTH WALL)

The first picture to the right in this illustration is a nature study painting entitled, "Chestnut Leaves from Washington, D. C. By Abigail Smith Adams and dated 19 June 1828 and 20 June 1828." The hidden painting which is in the back of this frame is entitled, "Mulberry Leaves from Nature Taken from John Quincy Adams' Garden 29 July 1826 By Abigail S. Adams 3 July 1828."

The second nature study painting is entitled, "Cork Oak from Michaux By Abigail Smith Adams 3 July 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "An Oak Leaf taken from Joy and Borland Woodlots, 29 August 1826 By Abigail S. Adams from Nature 28 August 1826."

The third nature study painting is entitled, "Spanish Oak, Foot of College Hill, Washington 31 May 1828 By Abigail S. Adams 14 June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "Scarlet Oak of Michigan taken from the Gulf Island Lot of Salt Marsh 21 August 1826 By Abigail S. Adams 22 August 1826 From Nature."

ILLUSTRATION 349

NATURE STUDIES (SECOND GROUP OF THREE ON SOUTH WALL)

In the second group of three paintings hanging on the south wall, the first is a nature study entitled, "Post Oak, Foot of College Hill, Washington 5, June 1828 By Abigail S. Adams 10, June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "White Oak from Nolfchits Gate Grove, Mr. Wollaston Farm 20, July 1826."

The second painting in this group is entitled, "Pin Oak, Washington Woods 4, Oct. 1828 By Abigail S. Adams."

The third painting is entitled, "Persimon, Washington 16, June 1828 By Abigail S. Adams 17, June 1828." These paintings, Pin Oak and Persimon, do not have hidden paintings.

ILLUSTRATION 350

NATURE STUDIES (THIRD GROUP OF THREE ON SOUTH WALL)

In this group of three, the first painting on the right is a nature study by Abigail S. Adams entitled, "Willow Oak near Columbian Mills, Washington 6, June 1828 and 13, June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "Chestnut Oak from Quincy Woodlands 31, August 1826 By Abigail S. Adams from Nature 5, Oct. 1826."

The second painting is entitled, "Red Oak, Washington Woods 1, Oct. 1828 By Abigail S. Adams." This painting does not have a hidden painting in the back of it.

The third painting in this group is entitled, "Sugar Maple Taken from The Quincy Woodlands 30, Aug. 1825. Painted by Abigail S. Adams from Nature 8, Sept. 1826." The hidden painting is entitled, "Tupelo from Thomas Greenleaf's at Quincy 6, Sept. 1826 By Abigail S. Adams from Nature 9, Sept. 1826."

ILLUSTRATION 351

NATURE STUDIES (FOURTH GROUP OF THREE ON SOUTH WALL)

In this group of three the first painting on the right is a nature study by Abigail S. Adams entitled, "Sealing Pot Tamarind Stone. Tamarind Stone planted 31, March 1828 - First appeared 24, May - Painted 24, June. The seed lobes fell 25, June. Persimon seed planted 31, March 1828 - came up 5, June painted 25, June 7 leaves By Abigail S. Adams 26, June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "Chestnut, Washington."

The second painting in this group is entitled, "Black Jack Oak Washington 24, May 1828 By Abigail S. Adams 11, June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "Bear Oak of Michaux By Abigail S. Adams From Nature 20, July 1826."

The third painting is entitled, "Sweet Gum Liquidamber near Columbian Mills, Washington 6, June 1828 By Abigail S. Adams 12, June 1828." The hidden painting is entitled, "Chestnut Oak Taken from the Quincy Woodlands 29, August 1826 By Abigail S. Adams From Nature 31, Aug. 1826." At the bottom of this painting is written, "Taken from the Bunker Hill Lodge Quincy 19 July 1826." Also in this painting is an acorn pencilled drawing that was not painted. We quote from the Diary of John Quincy Adams June 1, 1828:

> "...I plucked twigs from one of the Willow Oaks and from a large Sweet Gum tree, which are within one of the Stadium of the Mills, and brought them home for Abby S. Adams to paint." (Abby Adams on a visit to the White House.)

ILLUSTRATION 352

FIRST MUSEUM CASE SOUTH WALL

In the left hand corner of the case one can see two leather books entitled, "Engagements." One book is dated 1863 and the other, 1867. These books contain the social engagements of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams when they were in England. Some of the names mentioned in these books and dates of their visits with the Adamses are:

Saturday, July 13, 1867	Lady Goldsmid (Jenny Lind)
July 29-30, 1864	Lady Russell
July 30, 1864	Lady Palmerston
August 4, 1864	Mrs. Gladstone

In the upper right hand corner of the case is the Law Docket of John Adams, 1774-1776. On page fifty-three we find the name of John Hancock Esq. mentioned and the date 1771. On page sixty-nine John Hancock's name is again mentioned in this Law Docket.

In the center of the case at the top are two Lists of Law Actions entitled, "February Term of 1772 and February Term of 1773."

Below the Lists of Law Actions is a Bullet Mold which will be described in Illustration 353.

On either side of the Bullet Mold are Indian Medals. One has the likeness of John Quincy Adams, 1825 and the other has the likeness of John Adams, 1797. Size: Diameter - 2 5/8".

Below the Medals is a Russian Passport. This Passport authorized Mrs. John Quincy Adams and her son Charles Francis, eight years old, to proceed from St. Petersburg when she went to join her husband John Quincy Adams in Paris in 1815.

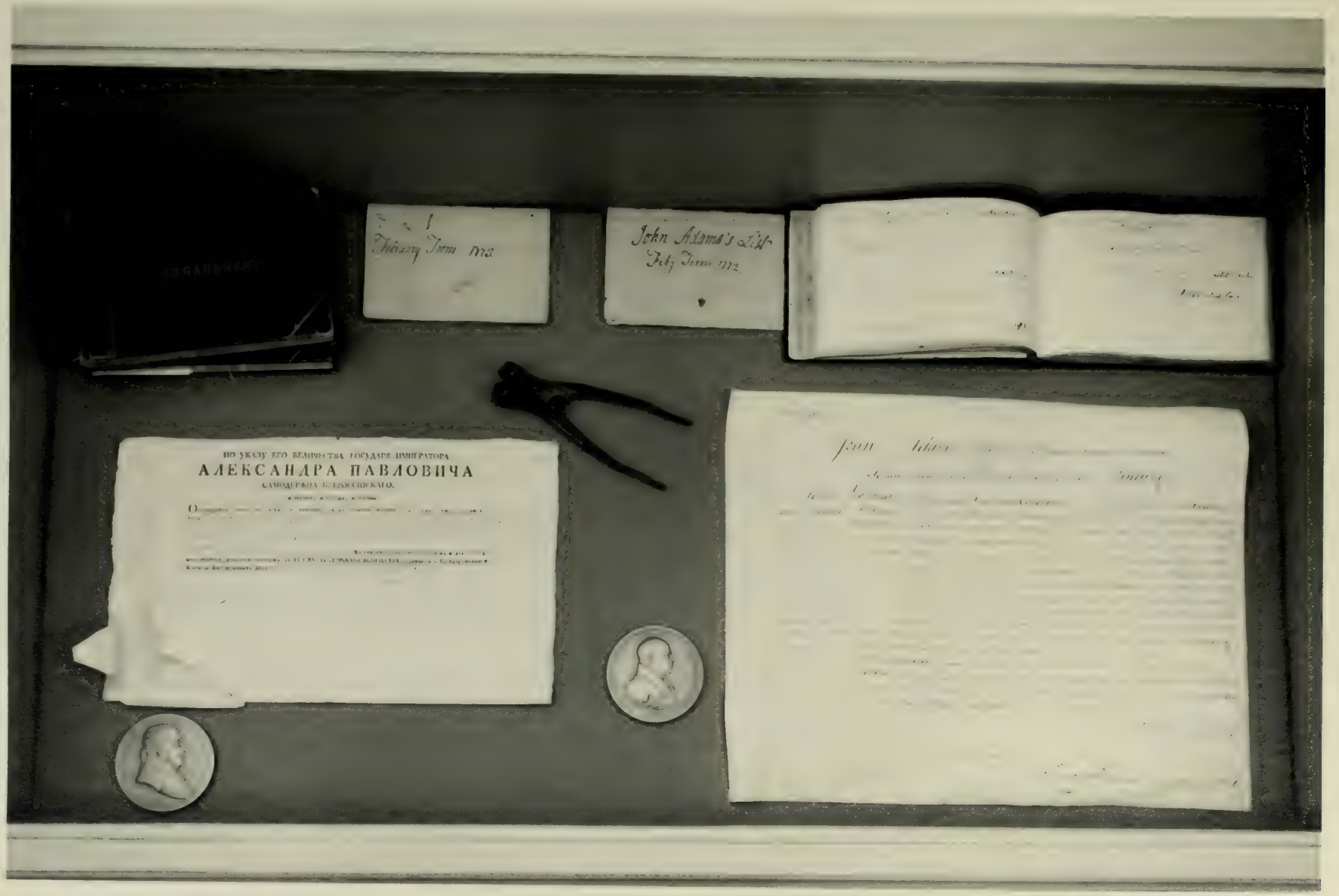

Thursday Term 1772
John Adams's List
Feby Term 1772
ПО УКАЗУ ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА ГОСУДАРЯ ИМПЕРАТОРА
АЛЕКСАНДРА ПАВЛОВИЧА
САМОДЕРЖЦА ВСЕРОССІЙСКАГО.

ILLUSTRATION 352 (Continued)

Beside the Russian Passport is a document signed by John Adams to John Quincy Adams to negotiate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with his Majesty, the King of Sweden. We quote from this document the following:

"Triplicate

John Adams, President of the United States of America.
To all whom these Presents shall concern Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Prudence and Abilities of John Quincy Adams, a citizen of the United States of America and their Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, I have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate appointed the said John Quincy Adams, to be a Comissioner with full powers to negotiate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with his Majesty the King of Sweden,..."

ILLUSTRATION 353

BULLET MOLD

This Bullet Mold is said to have belonged to Abigail Adams and to have been used by her to make bullets for use in the American Revolution. She melted her pewter spoons and used this mold to shape the pewter into musket balls for the American troops.

We quote from The Birthplaces of Presidents Adams by Henry Adams, II:

> "Being on the main highway, the minute-men assembling on alarms, companies of militia going to join the army that was besieging Boston, refugees--all stopped at Penn's Hill farm. Pewter was run into bullets in the open fireplace, wounds were washed and dressed, and whole companies, often camped over night on the farm. Fifty years later, when John Quincy Adams was President, while he was spending a few summer weeks in Quincy, an elderly man from Bridgewater, named Cary, called on him and reminded him of one of these occasions. John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary:
>
> > 'Cary asked me if I remembered a company of militia who, about the time of the battle of Lexington in 1775, came down from Bridgewater, and passed the night at my father's house and barn, at the foot of Penn's Hill, and in the midst of whom my father placed me, then a boy between seven and eight years, and I went through the manual exercise of the musket by word of command from one of them. I told him I remembered it as distinctly as if it had been last week. He said he was one of that company.'"

Size: Length - 6 1/4".

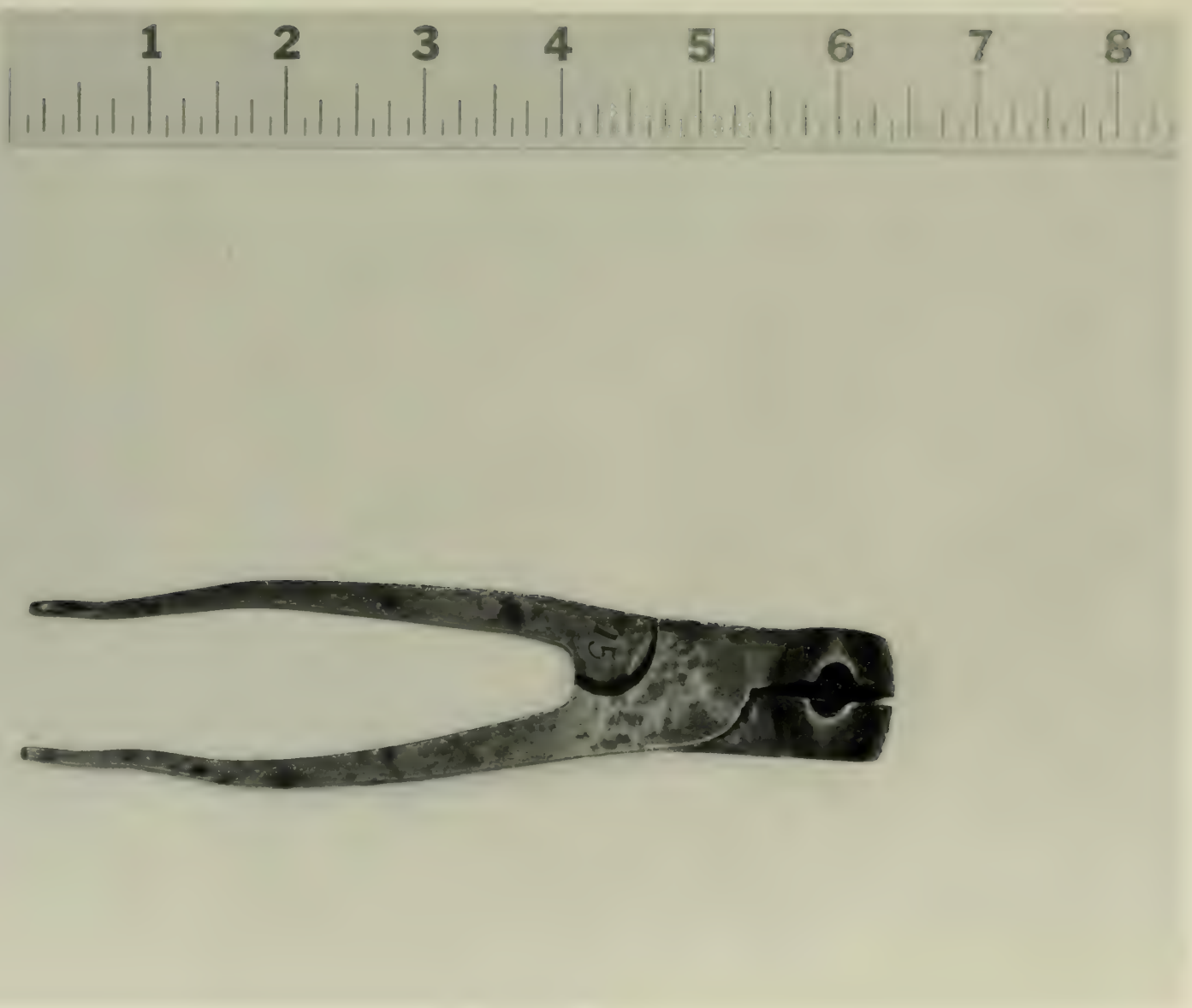

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
15

ILLUSTRATION 354

SECOND MUSEUM CASE SOUTH WALL

The baby clothes displayed in this case were probably Brooks Adams' or his sister, Mary Adams'. The baby clothes consist of a white voile dress trimmed with lace and scalloped lace around the bottom. The two under vests are also made of voile and trimmed with lace. They are American and probably made by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams about 1848.

ILLUSTRATION 355

THIRD MUSEUM CASE SOUTH WALL

In the top left hand corner is a pair of brocade slippers. These slippers are attributed to Louisa Adams Kuhn.

In the center of this case is a large piece of scalloped Belgium Lace from Louisa Catherine Adams' Wedding Veil. Size: Length - 3', Width - 12".

In the right hand corner is a white handkerchief with black lace insert. This handkerchief belonged to Evelyn Adams, and her initials EA are embroidered on it. She used this handkerchief when her sister, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, died.

Just under the handkerchief is a beaded bag which belonged to Mrs. John Quincy Adams. The following history was written on top of the box which contained the bag when Miss Mary Ogden Abbott of Concord, Massachusetts brought it to the Old House:

"Beaded bag made by Mrs. John Quincy Adams
(fastener is modern)
owned by Miss Augusta Adams of Medfield, Mass.
given by her to Mrs. Mary Carver Haskell
who was good to her.
Given by Mrs. Haskell to Louisa Brimmer Lucks Seton
Mrs. Henry Seton
Fairhaven Hill
Concord, Mass."

Size: 6" X 7 1/2".

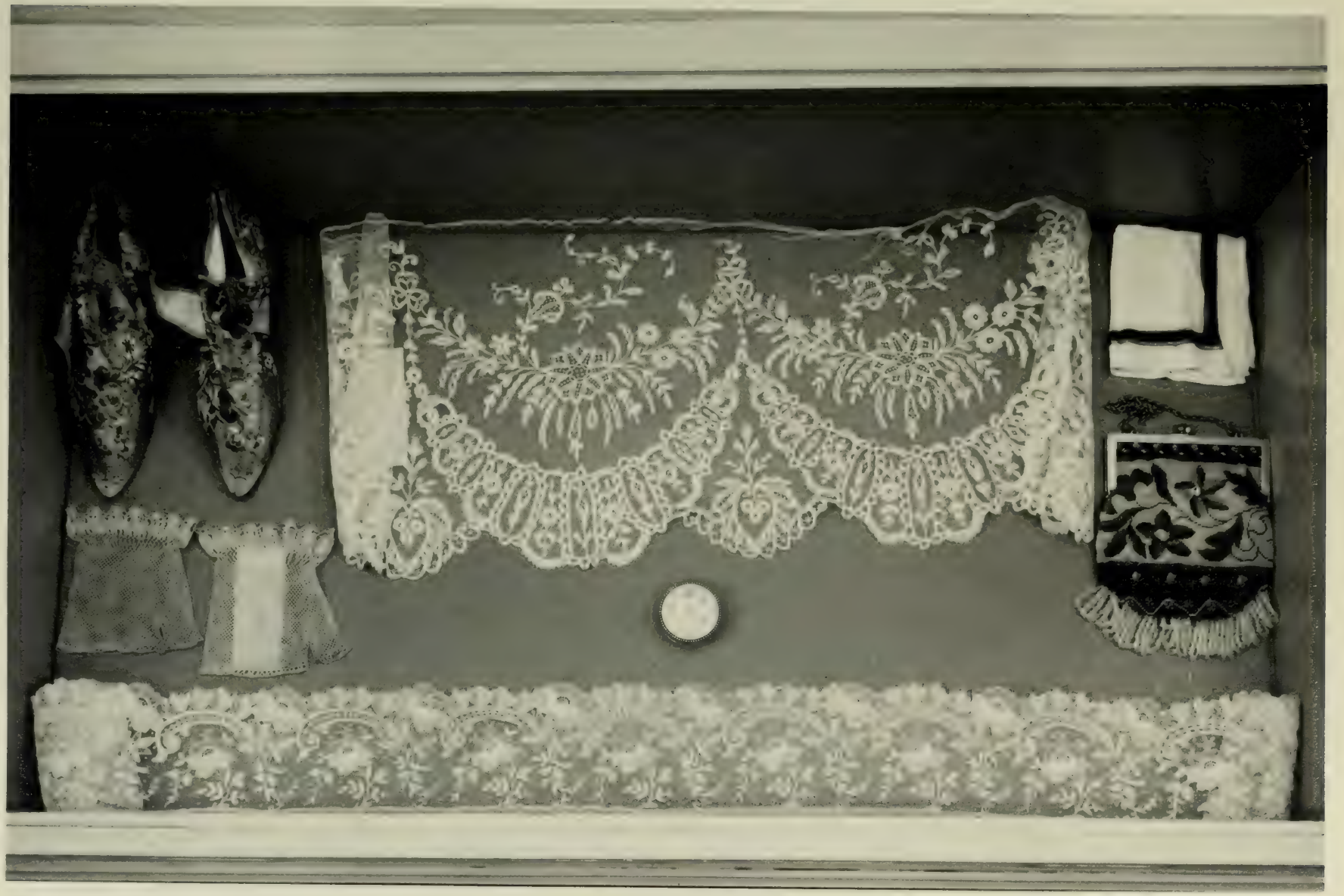


ILLUSTRATION 355 (Continued)

In the center of the case is a Patch Box, American, mother of pearl decoration with a brass hinged cover. In the left hand bottom corner is a pair of lace mitts. These belonged to Mrs. John Quincy Adams and were made by Mrs. Caroline Johnson Buchanan Esq. She was the sister of Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Along the bottom of the case is another piece of Belgium Lace which is from Louisa Catherine Adams' wedding dress. Size: Width - 4", Length - 6'.

ILLUSTRATION 356

FOURTH MUSEUM CASE SOUTH WALL

In the top left corner is a promissory note dated March 29, 1802 from John Adams to his brother-in-law, Richard Cranch, in the amount of $2,251. It is not known whether this pertains to the Old House or not, but the note and the simplicity of the Old House indicates the extent to which John Adams sacrificed personal gain to serve his country.

Next to the promissory note is a framed lock of John Adams' hair. This was cut on July 5, 1826, the day after he died and was given to the Adams Memorial Society by Henry Sturgis Morgan. Mrs. Morgan was Katherine Adams, daughter of Charles Francis Adams 3d.

Next to the framed lock of hair are two white silk stockings, probably made in England. These stockings were worn by President John Adams when he was presented to King George, III. At the top of each stocking one can see the initials IA, the Latin equivalent to JA. These stockings date about 1785. They were given to the Old House by J. B. Ames and came from the Estate of Henry Adams, II.

In the right hand corner of the case is a portrait of John Adams in water color. This portrait came from the Estate of Charles Francis Adams 3d.

Just below the portrait is a large knee buckle in a black box. This buckle was worn by President John Adams. Beside the buckle is a letter (two sheets) to Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. signed by John Adams, 1821. This letter shows that John Adams had life franking privileges. Mr. Boylston lived in Princeton, Massachusetts. Above the letter is a Hymn Book of Palgrave's Hymns. It was brought from England by Henry Adams as a present to his sister Mary from the author Palgrave.

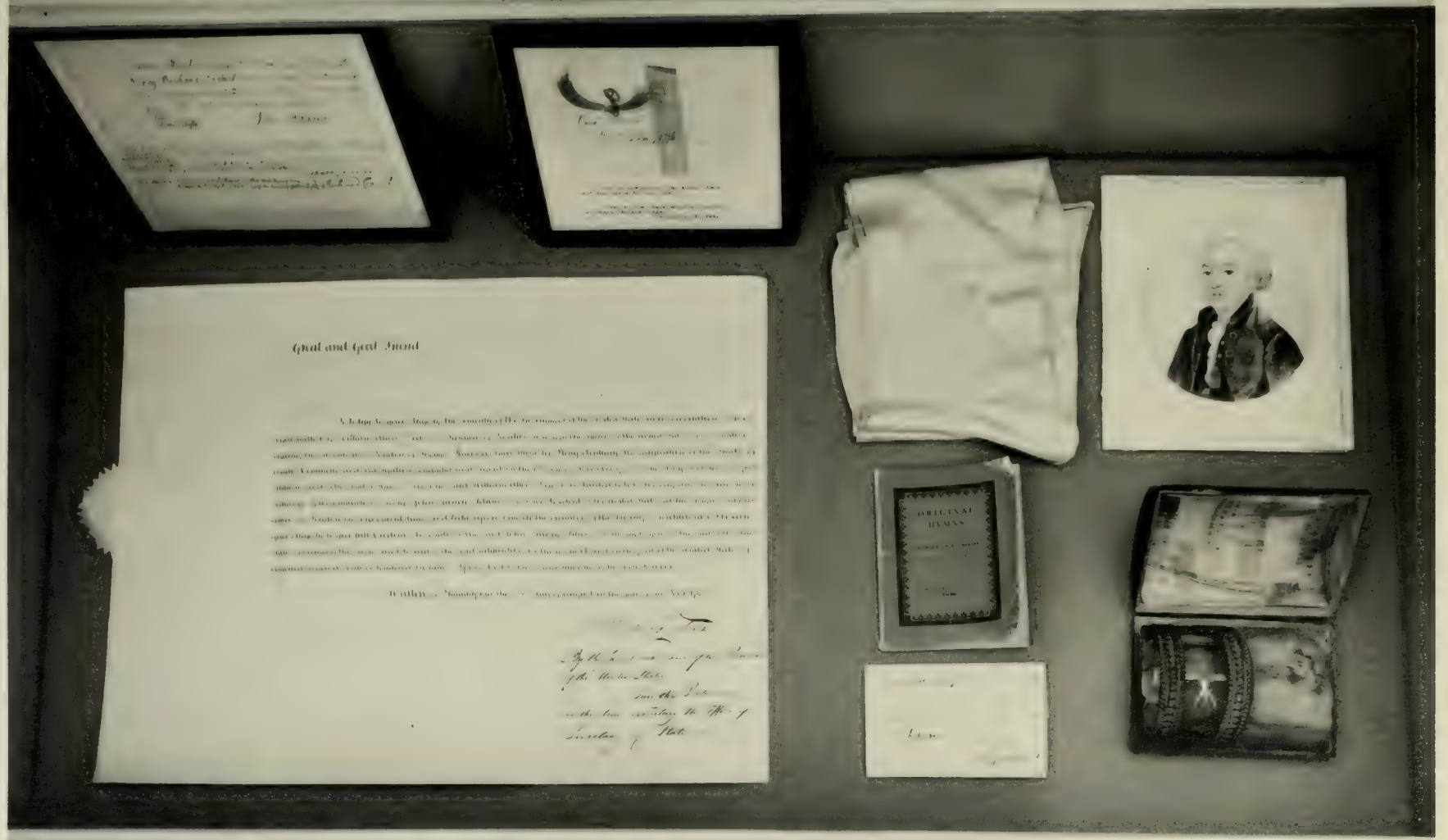

Great and Good Friend
ORIGINAL
HYMNS

ILLUSTRATION 356 (Continued)

The large document signed by George Washington was a special assignment to John Quincy Adams to his Majesty, the King of England, regarding Amity, Commerce and Navigation. The document reads as follows:

"Great and Good Friend

To testify to your Majesty the sincerity of the Government of the United States in its negotiations, I have transmitted to William Allen Deas the Secretary of Legation to whom the affairs of the United States are committed during the absence from London of Thomas Pinckney their minister Plenipotentiary, the ratification of the Treaty of Amity Commerce and navigation concluded and signed on the 19th day of November 1794, by the plenipotentiaries of your Majesty and of the United States. And the said William Allen Deas is instructed to take the necessary measures for the exchange of the ratifications, unless John Quincy Adams, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague should arrive in London in convenient time, and take upon himself the execution of this business; in which case, I beseech your Majesty to give full credence to whatever the said John Quincy Adams shall say to you, on the part of the United States concerning the same; and to receive the said ratification, in the name of, and on the part of the United States of America, when it shall be tendered by him. I pray God to have your majesty in his holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia this 25th day of august in the year of our Lord 1795.

G. Washington

By the special command of the President
of the United States

Timothy Pickering

at this time executing the office of
Secretary of State."

ILLUSTRATION 357

MUSEUM ROOM, NORTH WALL

On the north wall at the west end of the Museum Room is a cartoon entitled "Scotch Butchery." It is framed in a black frame and the historical information was taken from Henry Adams, II's notes and are as follows:

1. William, Lord, Bute Prime Minister;
2. William Murray, Earl of Mansfield;
3. Colonel Frazer:
4. Alexander Wedderburn, Attorney General.

Size: 20" X 13".

SCOTCH BUTCHERY 1775

To compel Boston to pay for the Tea destroyed and comply with Duties, the Boston Port Bill was passed in 1774. By this act Boston was blockaded till it should submit.

In the first part of 1775 there was much suffering as all trade had ceased and supplies had to be brought in from the land side, but the citizens still held out.

In England the friendly element laid the entire blame for the coercion of the Colonies to the influence of Scotch ministers and Scotch Colonial officials.

Rumors came to London that citizens had been fired on and Boston bombarded. The cartoon shows such an imaginary incident. The city in the background is probably Quebec which under the Port Act was not coerced like Boston.

ILLUSTRATION 357 (Continued)

Next to this cartoon is an illustrated print of the Election Returns at the time of John Quincy Adams, 1824. On the left hand side are the words "pugnis et Calcibus," and on the right hand are the words "2 o'clock in the morning." At either end of the table are messenger boys waiting for more copies and the words: "Any more copies sir the press is waiting." Size: 15" X 10 1/4".

In the center of the north wall is a framed painting of a "Neamathla" Indian Chief. We quote from Henry Adams, II's memorandum: "Portrait of Neamathla, a Seminole Chief. This portrait was painted for a collection of Indian Chiefs for the War Department, and it was presented to President John Quincy Adams by Colonel Thomas Mckenney in 1826."

Next to the painting of the Seminole Chief is a colored print of the United States Troops and Their New Allies. Size: 16" X 12 1/2".

Beside the colored print is a framed painting of the Presidential Race Cartoon Campaign of 1824. The runners in the cartoon are John Quincy Adams, Crawford, Andrew Jackson and John Adams. John Adams is holding his hat over his son during the race. Size: 17" X 14".

ILLUSTRATION 358

THIRD MUSEUM CASE, NORTH WALL

At the top of the left hand side of the case is a letter from John Quincy Adams to Abigail Brown Adams, November, 1838 and we are quoting it in it's entirety:

Quincy 5, November 1838

"My dear daughter

In the year 1826. Col°_ John Trumbull presented to me A Port Folio containing proof imprefsions of four engravings of Pictures painted by him

1. The Declaration of Independence
2. The Battle of Bunker's Hill and Death of Warren
3. The Death of Montgomery before Quebec
4. The Sortie of the Garrison of Gibralter

As a Memorial of the personal kindnefs and friendship of the great Artist and Patriot Painter of the moft glorious fcenes of the Revolution of Independence I earnestly desire that this generous gift may remain in my family, when I shall have pafsed to another state of being.

I ask therefore your acceptance of this Port. Folio, and its contents! and as your Sons advance to mature age, as I fervently pray to God that they all may, I invite you, occasionally to exhibit to them the three historical prints connected with the foundation of the North American Union, and with the War by which it was connected, and teach them as practical lefsons, that their lives belong, in Council and in the Field to the cause of their Country, and of human Freedom

Your affectionate father John Quincy Adams."

Size: 7 3/4" X 9 3/4".

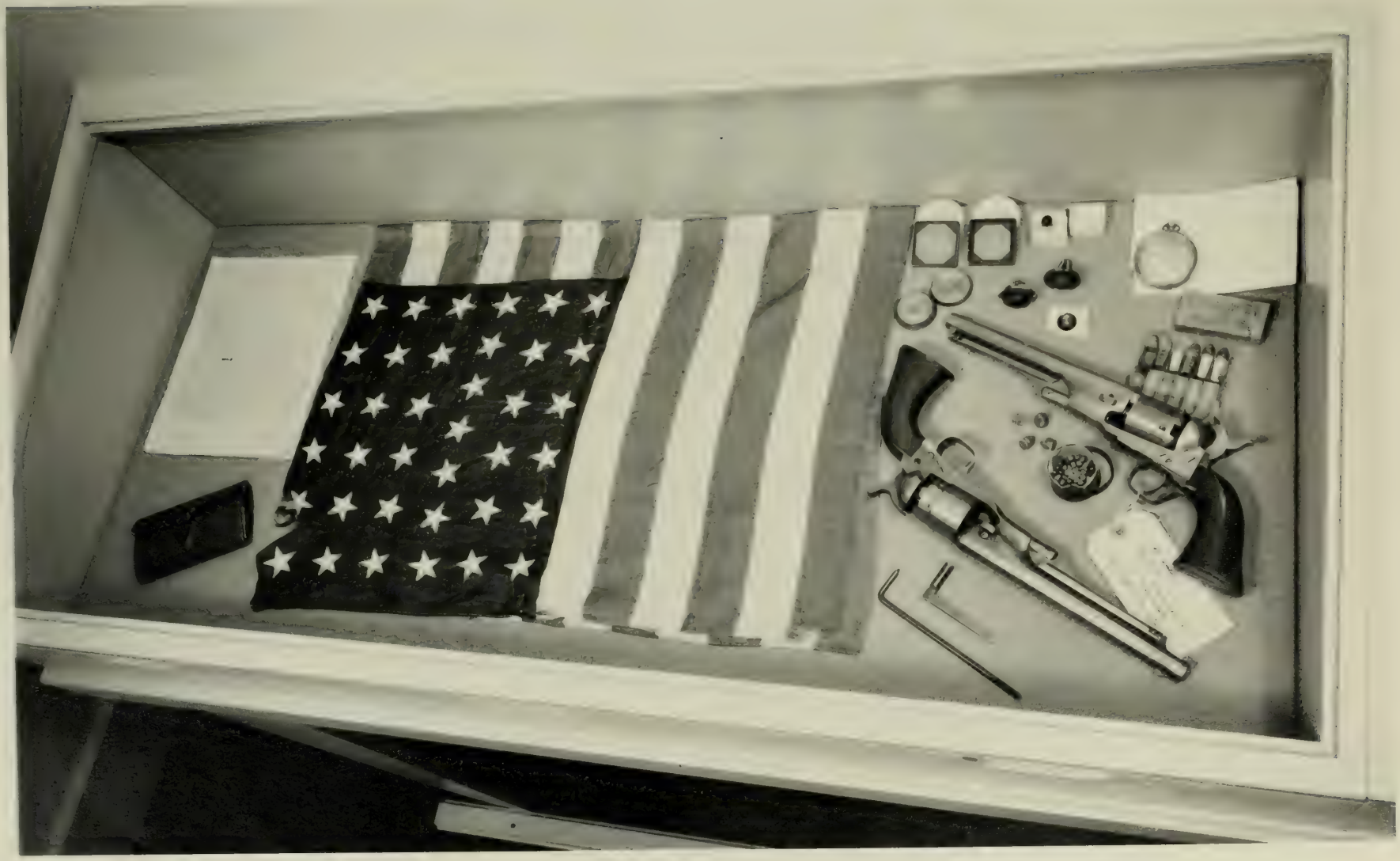


ILLUSTRATION 358 (Continued)

Between the red purse and the letter is the personal carnelian seal of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. At the bottom left hand side of the case is a small red leather purse with brass lock and green interior which belonged to Henry Adams, II. The contents of which we are listing:

5 calling cards, Henry B. Adams in script.
4 Old Colony Railroad season tickets -- May 1 - Oct. 31, 1851; May 1 - Oct. 31, 1852; May 2 - Oct. 31, 1853; and April 26 - July 31, 1854 -- and timetable of Quincy - Boston dated October 3, 1853.
Advertisement for Naushon House, Woods Hole, Mass.
Cards: Athenaeum Gallery, 1853; Lowell Institute, 1855; Quincy Lyceum, 1852 & 1853; George W. Briggs, Bookseller.
Expenses of trip to Albany - "Paid by me, HBA," dated Aug. 5, 1853.
2 printed "Account of Recitation" slips.
Expense account with "surplus over debts - .31" for June 21, 1854.
Figures on "worth of one page...worth of one quire...value of the sheets in Boston."
Pencilled notes on two small slips of paper stamped H. B. Adams on reverse, regarding "Prepositions..."
Handwritten slip of "Paid" and "Due" with such names as Paine, Bill Crowninshield, Homans, etc.
Dance program, handwritten, with such names as Kitty Sargent, Hatty Shelton, Jenny Blake, etc.
Handwritten translation of Aeneid, 4th book beginning "If it is ordained that the accurses man shall reach his destination and arrive at the promised shores. ..."

In the center of the case is the American Flag which Charles Francis Adams took to England during the Civil War. It has thirty-seven stars.

Between the American Flag and the corner of the case are several mementoes of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Most of these mementoes are Civil War relics.

ILLUSTRATION 358 (Continued)

Also in this case are two pistols which were bought by John Quincy Adams 2d and given to his brother Charles Francis Adams, Jr. when he started to go to the Civil War. They are American and made by Colt of Worcester. One of the pistols is engraved with the name of Charles Francis Adams 1st. Mass. Cav. Size: Length - 13 1/2" and one is 13" long.

At the bottom of the flag is a steel pistol barrel cleaner and a steel screw driver and winder which are part of the Colt Pistols.

Between the pistols is a cartridge box and five cartridges. There is an assortment of bullets and cartridges dating back to the Civil War in this case.

At the end of the pistol in the center is a compass in a metal case with cover and on the bottom of the case is the inscription: "Charles Francis Adams 31st March 1863." It is English. Size: Diameter - 1 1/2".

Near the flag at the top of the left of the case are three seals: Wax Seal - "Tenax" - Octagonal Impression, one Wax Seal, American, "Tenax" both in square green boxes, one Ring Seal, American, "Tenax" - Charles Francis Adams. We quote this memorandum which was attached to the ring:

"Bull Dog Head Signet Ring
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

In the year 1855, I was awarded the first Boylston Essay prize at Harvard, my subject being "Juvenal's Satires as Illustrative of Public and Social Changes after the Establishment of the Empire."

ILLUSTRATION 358 (Continued)

I used a portion of my prize money in having a signet ring cut, bearing the bull-dog head / or a crest; with the legend "Tenex." I have no recollection of when this seal was cut. I had wholly forgotten its existence, when in November, 1898, it was brought to me by my wife; nor have I since been able to recall anything in connection with it.

C.F.A.

9.xl/98.

The legend, Tenax, is from Horace, Vir proposite tenax.

The motive of the crest was Helmel's lines:

'Stick to your aim: the mongrel's hold will slip,
But only num - bers (?) loose the bull-dogs grip.
Swell though he be, that jew which never yields,
Drags down the bellowing monarch of the field.'"

We also quote verbatim the letter which was attached to this memorandum because we think it is very intriguing.

"Boston, January 17, 1907

The signet ring, with the bull-dog head, and the motto "Tenax." was purchased by me with money awarded me for a Boylston prize essay during my junior year in college; that is, in May, 1855. There is an entry in my father's diary of that period relating to the matter.

ILLUSTRATION 358 (Continued)

I wore this ring as a signet from 1855 to 1906. The original stone, cut by Mitchell, was broken, and a substitute stone made, - that now in the ring, - cut by his son.

I wore the ring all through the War of Secession, and during subsequent years. On two occasions it was lost, but recovered. While at Clarkston, in the State of Washington, in early April, 1906, the ring, one evening, slipped off my finger. A careful search failed to recover it, and I supposed it was lost. I advertised for it, and caused every search to be made: without result. I then had a duplicate ring made, somewhat heavier and larger; but, so far as the crest and motto were concerned, an exact duplicate. At the end of June, 1906, as my servant was packing my valise for a trip to Europe, he brought the ring to me stating that he had found it in the bottom of my valise. It had undoubtedly slipped off my finger while packing in Spokane, had not been discovered, and had remained there ever since.

Meanwhile, missing the ring, when at Spokane I stepped into a pawn-broker's shop, and purchased the other of the two signet rings. I have no knowledge of the owner thereof, or to whom the crest and motto belonged, I have never made any enquiry. I wore this as a substitute for the original ring until in the early summer of 1906, the second ring was cut.

The accompanying impression of seal belonged to John Adams. By him it was left or given, with a seal, to his son Thomas Boylston Adams. It was cut in London, in 1785. The seal I have, It is among the articles in my safe. It came to me from the late Miss Elizabeth Adams, the grandchild of John Adams. She gave it to me in the summer, about the year 1890. The history of this seal is to be found in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the year 1906. A complete account of it is there given.

29.1.1907 /s/ Charles F. Adams."

ILLUSTRATION 358 (Continued)

Under the signet ring is a cavalry button.

In the top right hand corner is a watch with a letter which will be described in Illustrations 359, 360 and 361.

ILLUSTRATION 359

SILVER WATCH WITH INSCRIPTION

In the right hand corner of the third case on the north wall of the Museum Room is a silver watch that was manufactured by The American Watch Company. The watch has a hunting case (a watch case with a hinged cover). The inscription on the watch reads as follows:

Front:	Army Watch 1862-1865
Back:	Beaufort S. C. to Richmond, Va. James Island Antietam Gettysburg The Wilderness Richmond, April 3, 1865
Inside:	Charles Francis Adams Captain 1st. Mass. Cavalry Colonel 5th Mass. Cavalry

Underneath the watch is a letter which will be quoted in Illustration 360.

Adams Building,
23 Court St.
Boston.

This watch was worn by me throughout the Rebellion, and with it I lived the attack at Gettysburg, and the swift advance at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor &c, and the entrance into Richmond. For 30 years I never wore it; but it was put in working order for me in February 1896, and worn during my journey west to the Pacific Coast in April-May, following.

C. F. Adams

11, 11/98.

ILLUSTRATION 360

LETTER ACCOMPANYING WATCH

This letter is underneath the watch in the third case of the Museum Room.

ILLUSTRATION 361

FACE OF WATCH AND BACK SHOWING INSCRIPTION

The top photograph shows the back cover of the hunting case opened.

The bottom photograph shows the front cover of the hunting case opened.

ILLUSTRATION 362

SECOND MUSEUM CASE, NORTH WALL

In the left hand corner of this case, near the bottom, are three desk stones which were used for sharpening pen knives. Size: 2 3/16" X 1 7/8" X 3/4". Book Shape, size: 3 1/8" X 2 1/8" X 7/8". Size of larger one: 4 1/4" X 2 1/2" X 1".

In the top left hand corner is a brass microscope on a three-legged pedestal. This microscope belonged to John Quincy Adams and was given to his son, Charles Francis Adams. It was made in Switzerland. Size: Length - 4 3/4", Width - 1 3/4", Height - 4".

In the center of this case is a telescope and leather case above it. The case and telescope were made in Sweden. These also belonged to John Quincy Adams and were given by him to his son, Charles Francis Adams, in 1832. In the Adams Papers, MHS, Microfilm-Reel No. 50, John Quincy Adams "Rubbish II" 1838, we quote:

> "I took my Spy-glass over to Charles's House and spent the Evening there...200 paces from my gate to his..."

Again there is mention of the spy-glass in Adams Papers, MHS, Microfilm-Reel No. 210, John Quincy Adams, Miscellany, Account Book, 1825, October:

> "Oct. ... Spy glass 33
> ....."

Size: Diameter - 2 1/2", Case. Size of Telescope: Length - 16 1/2", Diameter - 2 7/8".

Below the telescope is a rapier and wooden case. It is American and has a steel blade. The ownership is unknown. Size: Length - 15", handle - 5 1/2", Case - 22 1/4" long.

ILLUSTRATION 362 (Continued)

Under the telescope is a piece of Sandalwood, American, with the inscription: "Hon. J. Q. Adams, M.C." Size: Length - 12 1/2", Width 1 1/16", Depth - 1/8". History is unknown.

To the left of the piece of Sandalwood is an invitation to the Funeral of Dr. Pitt - Engraved Scene - 1813. Size: Length - 6", Width - 4 1/4". This invitation was sent to John Quincy Adams when he was in Russia in 1813 as Minister from the United States.

Under the right corner of the invitation to Dr. Pitt's Funeral is a little white sheet of paper, folded, containing a lock of President John Quincy Adams' hair.

Beside the lock of hair is a powder flask.

To the right of the lock of hair is a box containing two copper seals. On one seal is the likeness of John Adams and on the other, the likeness of John Quincy Adams. Family tradition states that the seals were made from the copper taken from the belfry of the Unitarian Church.

To the right of the seals is a compass in a wooden case with a hinged lid.

In the right hand corner of the case is a botanic microscope on a wooden box. Under the microscope is a paper describing the microscope. This paper is printed in English. The microscope belonged to John Quincy Adams who gave it to Charles Francis Adams. Size: 5 3/16" X 3 3/8" X 1" deep.

To the left of the microscope is a glass inkwell, round in shape and with a metal cover.

Under the inkwell is a box containing four cuff links which belonged to John Quincy Adams. There is a letter in this case telling about the cuff links. We quote from this memorandum which the Adams Memorial Society left in a package with the cuff links:

> "The within package is from the daughters of Carol Schurz. It contains a pair of cuff-buttons which belonged to John Quincy Adams, and were, according to my understanding, worn by him at the time of his death.

ILLUSTRATION 362 (Continued)

Shortly after the death of President J. Q. Adams, his son, C. F. Adams, sent these buttons to Charles Sumner, as a personal memorial of his (Mr. Adams') father.

They remained in the possession of Mr. Sumner during his life, and after his death, in 1873, they were sent by his sister as a memorial of Mr. Sumner, to Judge E. R. Hoar. They were in the possession of Judge Hoar, and greatly prized by him, until shortly before his death, when he returned them, with an affectionate dying message, to me. (C. F. Adams)

I subsequently sent these buttons, - as I remember it, early in 1896, -- to Carl Schurz. They remained in Mr. Schurz's possessions until his death, and then were returned by his family to me, to be again sent upon their travels when a suitable name could be suggested as their succeeding possessor.

/s/ C. F. Adams

Boston, June 2, 1909"

We also quote from Adams Papers, MHS, Microfilm-Reel No. 45, John Quincy Adams Diary:

"Boston 19, May 1845. ...upon Libbey the Silversmith to make me a pair of Sleeve buttons, ..."

Again there is mention on May 21, 1845:

"After a call on Mr. Libbey, where I took my new pair of silver sleeve buttons,..."

ILLUSTRATION 363

FIRST MUSEUM CASE, NORTH WALL

On the left hand side of this case is a box containing two pistols with wooden inlaid stocks that have a floral design of very thin silver wire. These traveling, flintlock pistols belonged to John Quincy Adams. (As of 1968, there is a loose inlay on one of the stocks.) Length - 6 3/8".

Below the pistols is a metal powder flask with a cord attached to a brass mounting. This powder flask also belonged to John Quincy Adams. Length - 6".

In the center of this case is a document in a black frame signed by John Quincy Adams and we quote:

> "Washington D. C. 29 September 1828. I certify that Charles Francis Adams purfued the Study of the Law, from the time he was graduated at Harvard University in August 1825 two years under my direction at this place.
>
> John Quincy Adams"

Size: Length - 8 1/4", Width - 4 3/4".

Under the document is a flint mounted in a wooden case with a hinged cover and handle which belonged to John Quincy Adams. Size: Length - 5 7/8", Width - 1 1/4", Height - 1 3/8".

Below the flint is a pistol with a crown insignia and the initials "GB" under the insignia. This is a horse pistol and was picked up on the Battlefield of Waterloo. It was brought home by John Quincy Adams who was in Paris when this battle was fought, 1815. Length - 15".

Under this pistol is an oval, tin flint box with cover. This box contains eleven flint pieces in an oval ring and belonged to John Quincy Adams. Size: 3 3/8" X 2 1/4" X 3/4".

ILLUSTRATION 364

EAST SIDE OF MUSEUM ROOM

As you enter the Museum Room and look to the left you will see a small pine table with a drawer in front. Size: Length - 36", Width - 23", Height - 26". It is American.

On the table between the book ends are seven books which we are listing:

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.	The case of the United States to be laid before... Arbitration..Geneva (Alabama Claims) 4 vo. Wash. 1872
Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.	Richard Henry Dana, 2 Volumes 8vo. Boston 1891
Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.	Mass. - its historians and its history 8 vo. Boston 1898
Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.	Chapters of Erie...also Henry Adams author 8 vo. N. Y. 1886
Adams, Brooks	The Emancipation of Mass. 8 vo. Boston 1893 (2 copies)
Adams, Henry	Historical essays 8 vo. N. Y. 1891

The books were given to the area by Frederick Adams of Dorchester, Massachusetts who said that he was getting old, and of all the books in his library, the ones written by members of his family connection, he did not wish to become waifs.

Also on this table is a stand with a bird and perch. One of the holders is broken off. The history of this ornament is unknown. Size: Height - 13 1/2".

ILLUSTRATION 364 (Continued)

The history of the candlestick on this table with the word Holland on the bottom is unknown. Size: Height - 8 1/2", Diameter - 3 1/2".

The bronze dish on a dog stand is attributed to Henry Adams. Size: Height - 6 1/2".

The two fencing foils lying across the table are from England and are also attributed to Henry Adams. Size: Length - 31 1/2", Handles - 5 3/4".

On the floor beside the door is an iron alligator now used for a doorstop. It has a hinged top and is attributed to Charles Francis Adams. Size: Length - 11 1/4".

ILLUSTRATION 365

WEST SIDE OF MUSEUM ROOM

As you look to the west side of the Museum Room, there is a large wooden chest with the name of Charles Francis Adams on the front. It was used for shipping some of the Adamses belongings from London. Size: Length - 40", Width - 24", Height - 24".

In the chest is a red, heart-shaped fan which was used by Mrs. Brooks Adams. Size: Length - 11", Width across widest part - 11", Handle - 3 1/4".

Also in this chest are engravings of John Quincy Adams dated 1798. These engravings were done by I. Andrews from a picture of John Quincy Adams and painted by Healy.

In the bottom section of the chest is a case with a black naval hat with gold band which belonged to Joseph Harrod Adams.

Beside the chest near the window is a metal case. This case contained the dress uniform of Charles Francis Adams when it was brought from England. We quote from the tag that was attached to this case:

> "Honorable Charles Francis Adams, Passenger by Steamer China Care of Mips. Dr. C. McIver
> 8 Water Street Liverpool"

CHAS F ADAMS

ILLUSTRATION 366

THIRD FLOOR STAIRWAY

Coming down the third floor stairway with its handsome mahogany rail and turning to the right, the visitor faces the bathroom which was built in 1869. A close-up view of the bathtub is shown on the following page (Illustration 367). This bathroom was used by Mr. Brooks Adams and was not a part of the equipment used by the servants.

ILLUSTRATION 367

BATHTUB

This tin tub set into the wall at the time the bathroom was built was used by Mr. Brooks Adams. Although his bedroom was next to the large Dressing Room, he preferred to come around through the hallway to this tin bathtub since he thought it was much more comfortable.

ILLUSTRATION 368

SEWING ROOM

To the right of the bathroom is the Sewing Room. This room was used as a room to do the family mending in and other sewing necessary for the family. On some occasions more complicated sewing was done which required using a pattern. The table in front of the window, not shown in this photograph but visible in Illustration 369, bears the marks of the pattern wheel. This table is painted red, is made of pine and has two drop leaves and four turned legs.
Size: Height - 28 3/4", Table Top: 17 1/2" X 42", Leaves: 11 1/2" wide.

The bed in this room is made of cherry wood and has been in use since the time of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. It has carved geometric designs and has casters.
Size: Overall - 6' 6 1/2" X 3' X 2 1/2", Head board - 4' 8", Footboard - 2' 7 1/2".

There is a white sheet, bedspread and pillow with a white pillow case and two mattresses on this bed, one of hair and the other is made of feathers.

The bureau which matches the bed has three drawers and an attached stationary mirror that is in excellent condition. The bureau has brass ring handles and brass casters. This piece matches the bed and commode. Size: Height - 29", Top - 20" X 42", Mirror - 24 1/2" X 47".

This room was more elaborately furnished than the other maid's rooms since it was to be used by the visiting maid. Up until 1927, when a lady came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Adams, she brought her own personal maid, and this was her bedroom. The room is most cheerful, has a beautiful view of the garden and a quiet, pleasant view of the orchard on the north side.

The corner fireplace is attractive with its early American brass, egg-shaped knob andirons.
Size: Height - 13 1/2".

ILLUSTRATION 368 (Continued)

Above the mantelpiece is an engraving entitled: "Eruption du Mont Etna de 1766," engraved by J. B. Chapuy from a painting by A. D'Anna, and is mounted under glass in a gilt composition frame. Size: 24" X 32".

Underneath this engraving is a rose, ribbon, glass kerosene lamp with crystal foot and handle. Height - 5 1/2", Glass Chimney height - 7 1/2".

On the mantelpiece on either side are pottery vases. One vase is neutral color with brown, blue and green design. It has two handles and has a high glaze. Mark on the bottom: Hispano, made in England 1835. Height - 6 1/4".

The other vase has a sand background with green and brown decoration. Height - 5 1/4".

On the bureau is a pair of candlesticks made of pottery with dark blue decoration on a light gray ground shaped as reeded columns. They are both chipped and one has been mended below the top. Height - 10".

Not shown in this picture is a rocking chair with a cane back and seat. In simplicity it resembles a Shaker Rocker. Height - 26 1/2", Width across front of seat - 17".

The steel fire shovel has a brass knob handle and is 24" in length and the steel handled tongs with brass finial is 25" in length.

There are two wicker waste baskets in this room

The two straight chairs have cane seats and backs and are mahogany finish. Size: Height - 31", width across front of seat - 17 1/2".

ILLUSTRATION 368 (Continued)

The other straight chair has a cane seat and two slat back and is painted brown.
Size: Height midback - 32 1/2", Width across front of seat - 17".

The rug in front of the bed has a dark red background with a pattern of large leaves in shades of green in the center and at the corners with side borders of smaller leaves. Size: 3' X 7'.

ILLUSTRATION 369

COMMODE AND CHINA

As you enter the Sewing Room, to the left of the door is a cherry wood commode with a china washbowl and pitcher, a smaller pitcher, a tooth brush holder and soap dish on it. This commode matches the bed and bureau in this room. It has a drawer with brass ring pulls and a cupboard below with a shelf in one half. At each end of the commode are brass towel racks. Size: Height - 29 1/2", Top - 19" X 30 1/2". Rail at top back - 5 3/4" high.

Beside the commode on the floor can be seen a china wastebucket, and on the right side you can partially see a chamber.

Hanging on the wall in the corner is a needlepoint screen with brass staff and handle. The center is of beadwork with the initials ABA in gold beads. The needlepoint border is of roses and other flowers with a maroon background, bound in braid, and with a fringe lined with maroon taffeta. This screen was made by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Size of Screen - 16" X 20". Length of brass staff - 25". Length of handle - 10".

ILLUSTRATION 370

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LAUNDRY

Upon leaving the Sewing Room the visitor comes down the long set of stairs to the first floor of the 1869 section. A sharp turn to the left leads into the Laundry. It was built to be a laundry and remained in that use through the occupancy of Mr. Brooks Adams, ending in 1927.

The family always employed a laundress whose only responsibility was to do the laundry work and get the dinner on Thursday evening when the cook was out. The laundress from 1920 to 1927 was Nora Schofield. At the end of every day she packed up her laundry and cleared the room to be used after dinner as a sitting room for the maids. It was a very pleasant room with windows on the east, north and west sides. Since most of the maids enjoyed playing whist, this room was used constantly in the evening. The policemen off duty used to drop in and pass the evenings with the maids, play whist and have a nice late snack. Mr. Brooks Adams always encouraged this social activity and especially the entertainment of the policemen. He considered this had a very practical value in the protection of the house. The plaster ceiling was white and the walls were painted a buff color. The gray woodwork was very handsome with a reddish glow to the paint, and the floor was a greenish gray. In the fall of the year the maids always had a very roaring fire in the fireplace, and it looked so cheerful.

ILLUSTRATION 371

NORTH VIEW OF LAUNDRY

As you enter the laundry, to the immediate right is a bricked-in reservoir. The small door near the floor has a grill for the coal fire, and there is a hidden flue connected with the chimney. The reservoir itself is copper with a copper cover. The vent to take the steam from the water into the chimney can be seen on the left side.

Next to the reservoir is a huge old fireplace. The andirons are plain and no doubt were Mrs. Charles Francis Adams'. They were probably installed at the time the room was built. They have a circular designed top and are American. Height - 18 1/2".

On the right hand side of the fireplace is a wrought iron fire stand with grape leaf and grape design. Size: Height - 27", Base - 11", square in design.

On the fire stand is a pair of fire shovels with shanks and knobs of steel and black painted shovel blades with pierced designs of an arch over cutout borders. These shovels belonged to Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Size: Blade - 9", Handle - 22 1/2". Other shovel of pair has a 23 1/4" handle. These shovels are American.

There is another fire shovel with a black pierced blade and a pierced design of a rectangular border. Size: Blade - 9", Handle - 23". History is unknown - American.

Also on this fire stand is an iron poker. Size: Height - 24".

The hearth brush has a wooden handle with fibre sweep. Size: Handle - 19 1/2", Sweep - 2 1/2".

ILLUSTRATION 371 (Continued)

On the top of the fireplace is a pane of glass (not shown in the Illustration). It is tinted green and is cracked and has a piece missing which has been patched by covering the hole with another piece of glass. Size: 8" X 10".

On the right of the mantelpiece is a glass kerosene lamp and glass chimney. It is American and has a glass handle. Size: Height - 5 1/2", Diameter - 4".

On the left side of the mantelpiece is another glass kerosene lamp with cork stopper and glass chimney. Size: Diameter at top - 5", Diameter of base - 4", Height - 5 1/4". Size of Chimney: Height - 10".

In the center of the room is a Walker and Pratt #2 Model Stove with four feet, two lids and a ledge around the pot belly to hold flatirons. The date of the stove can only be surmised since Mrs. Charles Francis Adams added the Walker and Pratt Stove in the kitchen in 1850; probably this laundry stove, also made by Walker and Pratt, was added at the same time. Size: Top - 19 1/2" X 24".

On the lid of the stove is a lid lifter. Length - 7 1/4".

Around the ledge of the stove are six flatirons. One of the six flatirons in the laundry has the marking of a C in a shield above a 7 and has a broken handle. Height - 4 1/2", Base - 3 3/4" X 6". Another flatiron has a star device. Height - 5", Base - 3 3/4" X 6". Still another flatiron has a 7 inside a diamond. Size: Height - 5", Base - 4" X 6 1/8". There are three flatirons without any special markings. Sizes: Height - 5", Base - 3 3/4" X 6"; Height - 5", Base - 3 7/8" X 5 7/8"; Height - 5", Base - 4 1/2" X 6 1/4".

In 1920 Nora Schofield used the irons around the stove and sometimes had larger irons which she heated by putting them in front of the open fire.

ILLUSTRATION 371 (Continued)

Beyond the stove in the northwest corner, standing on its side, is a hat or sunburst bathtub. Mr. Brooks Adams always said he knew when it was time to get up in the morning because he could hear the ladies' maid pouring water over his mother as she stood in the hat bath. On the side of the hat bath is a place to sit down for the purpose of soaping the body, and underneath this seat is a spout to empty the tub. This bathtub is painted green with a blue lining. In 1927 since more modern plumbing conveniences had been installed in the house, these bathtubs were stored away. Thinking the visitors would be interested to see them, they were brought into the laundry. Size: Diameter - 37", Rim - 9" from floor, Well - 4 1/2" deep.

Directly in front of the soapstone set tubs is a small ocking hair. It is made of maple and is American. The history is unknown but it was in use in 1920. Height - 34", Width across front of Seat - 21".

To the extreme left is another bathtub. This tub is called a itz bath. It is painted brown with a blue lining and has arm rests. History is unknown. Size: Height at midback - 22", Width - 27 1/4", Height at midfront - 12".

Not visible in the illustration but in the northwest corner is a woodbox, and in the woodbox is a cowhide wood carrier with two leather handles. Size of Woodbox: Midback - 34 1/4", Front - 18 1/2", Front to back - 19", Width across front - 30".

Attention is called to the soapstone set tubs. They are not the original but they are similar. These tubs were contributed to the area by the Superintendent since her house was built about the same time as the laundry and contained set tubs. The architect during the rehabilitation was anxious to have soapstone set tubs. They could not be bought and so were supplied by Superintendent Harris.

ILLUSTRATION 372

SOUTH AND WEST VIEW OF THE LAUNDRY

This illustration shows a south and west view of the laundry. On the wall is an interesting Ingraham wall clock made in Bristol, Connecticut in 1871. The case is mahogany and has a gilt band around it. The face is white and the numbers of the hours are black. Size: 12" X 18".

In the left hand corner of the laundry near the window, one can see a foot tub. This tub will be described in Illustration 373.

To the left of the foot tub is a pine table top fastened by four removable dowels to a bench with storage space under the hinged top and a drawer in its base. This table was in the basement in 1949. Apparently, it had been stored away since 1927. The top had become damaged by the dampness of the cellar and was completely rotted. The sides, being oak, had withstood the twenty-one years of storage. When we started to show the laundry as it once was, the Hutch Table was restored. The pine top is a duplicate of the original. This table was actually used when the laundress ironed the large tablecloths from 1920 to 1927. Size: Top - 40" X 50", Height - 30", Bench back height - 54", Midseat height - 28", Width across front - 37", Seat height - 15 1/2", Storage Compartment - 6" deep.

On this bench section of the table is a foam rubber cushion covered with woolen tweed. Size of Cushion: 18" X 34" X 1 1/2".

To the extreme left is an empire sofa which will be described in Illustration 374.

ILLUSTRATION 373

Title: Foot Tub

Date: c. 1870

Description: This tub is known as a foot tub. It is painted brown graining with gray lining and has two handles and two spouts. Size: Height - 15", Base - 14 1/2" X 10".

Reference: This foot tub was used by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams who suffered from arthritis. She soaked her feet one at a time in this foot bath.

Comment: It has attracted much attention, and we have provided measurements for visitors to have copies made.

ILLUSTRATION 374

SOUTHEAST VIEW OF THE LAUNDRY SHOWING EMPIRE SOFA

Title: Empire Sofa

Date: c. 1840

Description: The empire style Sofa is covered with imitation black leather upholstery. The frame and legs are mahogany. Size: Length - 80", Width - 22", Height - 30".

Reference: This sofa was used during the Charles Francis Adams and the Brooks Adams periods.

Barely visible in this illustration is a small oak table to the left of the window. It is American. History is unknown. Size: Length - 36", Width - 22", Height - 30".

ILLUSTRATION 375

NORTH VIEW OF THE KITCHEN

Crossing the hallway from the Laundry, the visitor enters the Kitchen. The Kitchen, as we see it today, is the same as when President John Quincy Adams and his son Charles Francis Adams occupied the house. The walls are plastered and are painted buff. The woodwork and brick fireplace are painted gray and the ceiling is of white plaster. In the northwest portion of the room is a wooden beam, and running North and South, East of the center of the room, are two lally columns supporting an I-beam. This wooden beam and the two lally columns support the ceiling. These are painted gray also. The north half of the floor is made of brick and the south half is pine boards. The architect who did the research for the rehabilitation of the house did not draw any final conclusions as to why part of the floor is brick and part of it is wood; nor exactly the date when the Kitchen took on its present form.

In the olden days the cooking was done before an open fire. The iron spit used at that time does not appear in this illustration but will be shown separately in Illustration 376. The open fireplace cooking was replaced around 1848 to 1850 when the Walker and Pratt Stove, Model 50, was set into the open fireplace. This was done while Charles Francis Adams occupied the house. The second stove in this illustration is a gas stove which has four burners, a warming oven and an oven. It was manufactured by Clark Jewel Company of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Brooks Adams had this gas stove installed around 1915. Attention is called to the fact that it has an eye-level oven. A complete cycle from eye-level to flat top and back to eye-level has been made from 1915 to 1968. On the gas stove is an aluminum teakettle with handle. Size: 10" X 12" X 6" deep.

The soapstone sink in the kitchen is original. On the sink counter is a brown, fibre composition bucket. Size: Diameter - 12 1/2", Depth - 11 3/4".

Beside the bucket is an early American eggbeater in a glass bottle. Height - 15".

In back of the eggbeater is a wooden rolling pin with two handles. Length - 18".

ILLUSTRATION 375 (Continued)

To the right of the sink is an old wooden towel rack with T-base and two single bars. Size: Height - 32 3/4", Width - 32".

The table next to the sink is a folding pine table fastened to the wall. It is original and is painted gray. Size: Length - 55", Height - 30", Drop Leaf: 19" wide, Shelf: 4 1/2" wide and hinged.

On this table to the right is a tureen with cover. It is Canton China and is mended. Length - 12".

In the middle of the table is a Dresden cobalt blue and white latticed bowl with scalloped edge and four medallions with baroque border. On the bottom is the Meissen blue underglaze mark. The Charles Francis Adams seal is on this bowl also. It was given to the area by Charles Francis Adams 4d. Size: Diameter - 9", Height - 2 1/2".

In front of the Canton platter is a silver plated fruit bowl and two coasters with silver edges and wooden centers. They have always been in the house but the history is unknown.

Near the Dresden bowl is an interesting item, an eel fork without a handle, made of wrought iron with six hooked tines and a flat center tine. This eel fork was used by the Adamses in their fishing expeditions.

On the extreme left of this table is a brass, kerosene lamp with a flat strap handle with a glass chimney. The history is unknown. Size of Lamp: Diameter 7", Depth - 1 3/4". Size of Chimney: Height 10".

Hanging on the wall above the folding table is a roller hand towel of white linen with red stripe on each side. Tradition has been lost. The present linen towel is a replacement. Size: 16" X 82".

Under the table, a large, round pewter tray and a square pewter tray can be seen. Tradition has been lost regarding these trays. They were found in the basement. Size of round tray: Dia. - 20". Size of square tray: 15" X 22" X 1".

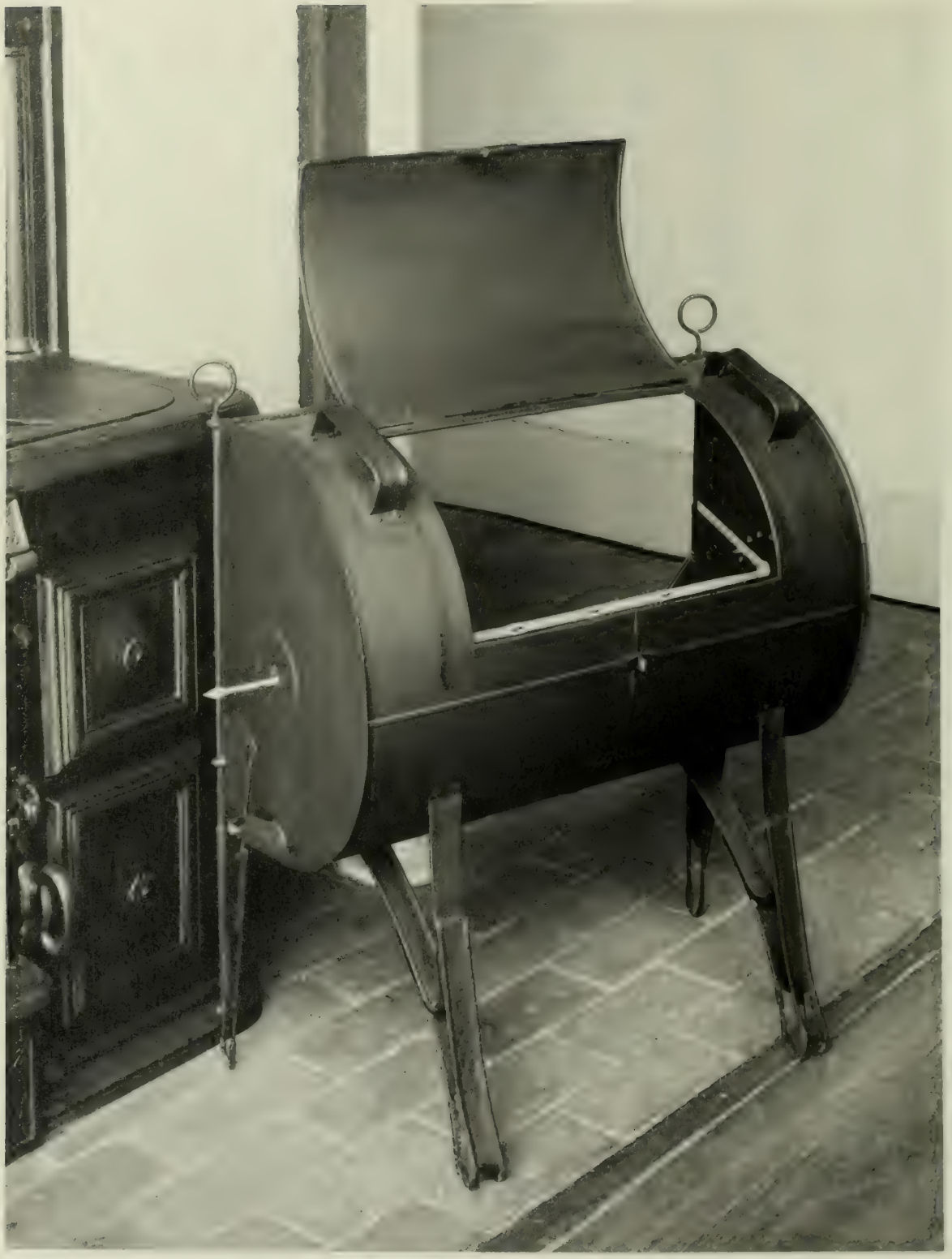


ILLUSTRATION 376

Title: Iron Spit

Date: c. 1780

Description: In this illustration is a metal fireplace spit which is painted black and has a rod for skewering meat. It has a hinged cover, two handles and a spout for pouring off the grease. There are four legs supporting it. Size: Height - 26", Back edge - 24", Width - 11".

Reference: This spit was used by Abigail Adams.

ILLUSTRATION 377

Title: Mirror

Date: c. 1780

Description: An interesting example of the art of painting on glass is displayed by this old mirror with the painted panel at the top and black and gold baluster frame.

Reference: This mirror belonged to Abigail Adams.

Size: Overall dimension - 11" X 20"

Mirror - 8 1/2" X 10".

ILLUSTRATION 378

WEST VIEW OF THE KITCHEN

In front of the window is a large pine table with one of a pair of drop leaves remaining. This is where the employees ate. The employees who faced the garden while eating would alternate daily with those whose backs were turned toward the garden the previous day. This appears to the writer, at least, to indicate that they all enjoyed the view of the garden very much. Size of Table: Height - 29", Length - 5', Width - 24", Leaf width - 11 3/4".

On the right hand side of the table near the window is a wood and metal coffee mill with a small drawer and a crank. History is unknown. Size: 5 3/4", square, Depth - 4 1/2".

COPPER TEA SET (6 PIECES)

Title: Copper Tea Set

Date: Probably c. 1900

Description: In the center of this table is a wrought iron stand approximately twenty-two inches in height which supports a copper teakettle, and under the teakettle is an alcohol lamp for heating the tea. On the bottom of the teakettle is the name: Jos. Heinricks Paris - New York. Size of teakettle: Height - 6", Diameter - 7". Size of Lamp: Diameter - 4", Height - 4".

Also on this table are the following pieces which make up this Copper Tea Set:

Teapot:	Height - 3 3/4", Diameter including spout to handle - 9 1/4".
Sugar Bowl:	Height - 2 3/4", Diameter - 3 3/4".
Cream Pitcher:	Height - 4 1/2", Diameter including spout and handle - 4 1/2".

ILLUSTRATION 378 (Continued)

Reference: This copper tea set was used at noontime by Mr. Brooks Adams. Each day this set was placed upon a small table to his right. He always made his own tea. This small table was the same table which the scales were placed upon so he could weigh the food he ate for his breakfast.

On the far left of the table is an old mortar made of wood with the pestle missing. History is unknown. It has always been in the house. Size: Diameter - 3", Depth - 6 1/2".

Also in this illustration is an armchair with a three-slat back and a wide flat reed seat. It is painted red. Size: Height - 35", Seat - 16 1/2" X 20 1/2".

There is also a rocking chair with a three-slat back with arms and a reed seat. Size: Back height - 34 1/2", Seat - 16" X 22".

The straight chair has an arched back with spindles and a cane seat. It is finished in brown stain. The height of this chair would appear to be the forerunner of the kitchen utility chair. Size: Height - 36 1/2", Seat - 17" X 17 1/2". Height of Legs - 20 1/4".

ILLUSTRATION 379

Title: Tall Clock

Date: c. 1680

Description: In the corner of the kitchen near the window is this beautiful old clock which was originally a wall clock but is now in a long mahogany case. The brass face is engraved at the corners with plant ornament, and it has a dial with Roman numerals and an outside ring of Arabic numerals. It is signed, "WILLIAM MASON/ LONDON." The case has a flat-top with series of moldings, and the hood has twisted columns at the corners. There are windows on the sides of the case. The door has been replaced and is surrounded with a high molding. The base of the case is stepped with a kickboard and molded edges. Except for replacements (door, door molding, top panel of hood) which are pine, the case is oak. The back of the clock is lined with wallpaper inside.

Reference: Regarding the clock, we quote from John Quincy Adams' Diary:

> "Wednesday 1, September 1830
> Read the Clockman... Mr. Read was here again and took the day to clean the kitchen Clock. ..."

This clock has always been in the house, but its history is unknown.

Size: Height - 78 1/2", Largest side dimensions - 10 3/4" X 19 3/4".

ILLUSTRATION 380

PANELED ROOM CLOSET VIEW

The Paneled Room Closet has a small opening into the kitchen which can be closed by a sliding door. This opening was used to convey the food when the Paneled Room was used as a Dining Room. When Charles Francis Adams changed the Dining Room into the room which it is now, the Paneled Room became a Sitting Room and this closet was used for the storage of china.

During the last years of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams' life she was very lame and could not walk up and down stairs. A hand-operated elevator was installed in this closet which remains there today (1968). In the basement the wheels which operate this elevator can be seen, and as late as 1926, on occasion, Mr. Brooks Adams took the elevator from the bathroom down to the Paneled Room.

ILLUSTRATION 381

SOUTHEAST VIEW OF THE KITCHEN

The southwest view of the kitchen shows a large pine table with one drawer and turned legs. One wooden drawer knob is missing. Size: Height - 30", Top - 29 1/2" X 47".

On the table is a red and white checkered damask tablecloth, hemmed. In 1920 there was a similar tablecloth used on this table. The present one is a replacement. Size: 56" X 67".

The objects on the table will be described as follows:

Title: Pewter Warming Plate

Date: c. 1800

Description: At the handle of this pewter warming plate is a concealed opening where the hot water was poured in for the purpose of keeping the food hot. There are twelve of these plates.

Reference: Belonged to John Adams. Size: Height - 1 3/4", Diameter - 9 1/2".

Title: Silver Warming Plate

Date: c. 1850

Description: On this warming plate the opening for the hot water is in the rim. It has two handles and three knob-like legs. There are three of these plates in the Old House.

Reference: Belonged to John Quincy Adams. Size: Height - 3", Diameter - 10 3/4".

ILLUSTRATION 381 (Continued)

On the right hand corner of the table is a very early example of a thermos bottle. It is an insulated container covered with red cloth and has a galvanized lining. Inside the lining is a glass compartment which is removable. It still functions. The cover is also insulated. Size of Thermos Bottle: Height - 7", Diameter - 6 1/2". Size of Cover: Diameter - 7", extends 4" into container. Size of Glass Compartment: Height - 6 1/4", Diameter - 4 3/8".

In the middle of the pine table is a brass pedestal lamp with a glass chimney. It has a punched design in the base. We have two of these lamps in the Old House. History is unknown, but it was in use in 1927. Size of Lamp: Height - 12", Height of Chimney - 10".

On the left hand corner of the table are two pottery candlesticks described as follows:

Title: Candlesticks

Date: Early 19th Century

Description: These candlesticks are made of pottery. One is deep pink and white with raised leaf design decoration. On the bottom of this candlestick is the mark: incised 96. The other candlestick is white with blue feather decoration and does not have any marking on the bottom. History is unknown. Size: Height - 3 1/2", Diameter - 5 1/2".

Near the east window is an old butter churn which is described below:

Title: Butter Churn

Date: c. 1850

ILLUSTRATION 381 (Continued)

Description: The old wooden butter churn is painted yellow and has a wooden paddle. The handle is missing.

Reference: This butter churn was used during the occupancy of the Charles Francis Adamses. Size: 23" X 23" X 33".

Near the table is a Windsor style armchair, and beside the butter churn is a matching rocking Chair. They are made of oak and were used during the Brooks Adams era. Size: Height - 34", Seat front to back - 16 1/4", Distance between arms - 24 1/4" (Rocker). Size: Height - 36", Width of seat front to back - 16 1/4", Distance between arms - 24" (Chair).

ILLUSTRATION 382

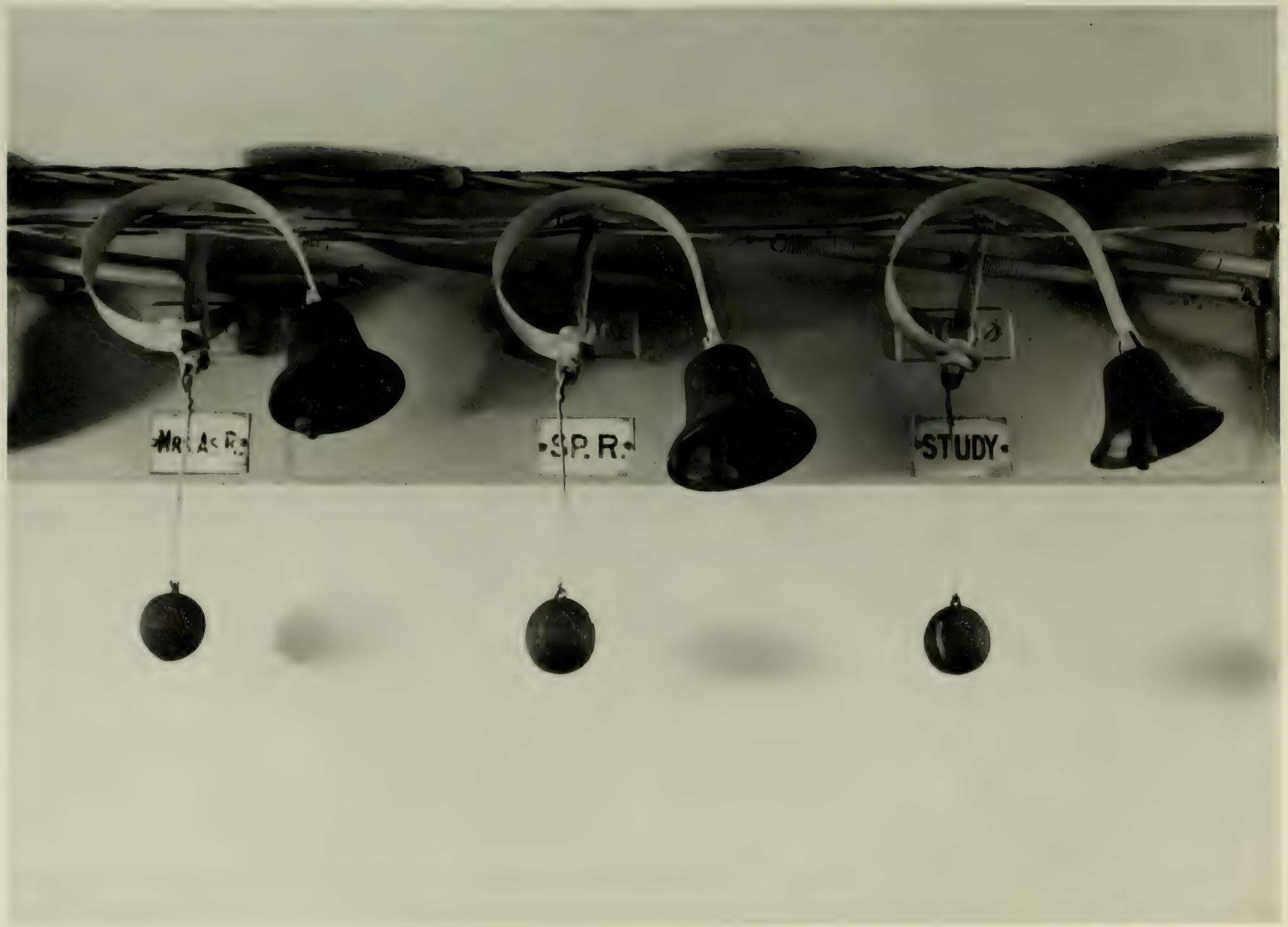
Title: The Bells

Date: 1850

Description: Attention is called to the row of bells above the large pine table in the kitchen. Each bell has a different sound; and as an added precaution to avoid mistakes, each bell has the initials of the room from which the cord is pulled. The bells are also engineered so that the swinging tongue of the bell continues to swing longer than the bell rings. This feature made it impossible for the maid, no matter how slow she might be in answering, to really make a mistake. Mr. Brooks Adams used to smile at all these built-in precautions. He said that he had so often heard his father say that it was impossible to over-estimate the stupidity of the human mind, and he thought these bells were an example as to how he could avoid any mistakes being made.

Reference: Regarding the bells, we quote from the Financial Ledger Miscellaney Charles Francis Adams May 1850, Adams Papers, Microfilm Reel-No. 301:

"August 16. Paid Mr. S. W. Fuller for hanging bells at the house in Quincy $23.50


S.P.R.
STUDY

WELLS BINDERY INC.
WALTHAM, MASS.
MAY 1970